REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,292.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.............. 4 As.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.................. Re. 1 0

Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. AFRICA, 2,031 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 9th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

Sept. 1875.		Sept. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	9	Leaves Colombo	18
„ Rutnagherry (Calbadewee Bay)	10	„ Galle	19
„ Carwar	11	„ Negapatam	22
„ Mangalore	12	„ Madras	24
„ Cannanore	13	„ Coconada	26
„ Tellicherry	13	„ Vizagapatam	27
„ Calicut	14	„ Bimlipatam	27
„ Beypore	14	„ Calingapatam	28
„ Cochin	15	„ Gopalpore	28
„ Alleppey	15	„ False Point	29
„ Tuticorin	17	Arrives CALCUTTA Oct.	1

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. INDIA, 1060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

Sept. 1875.		Sept. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	8	Leaves BUSREH	29
„ Kurrachee	12	„ Mahomerah	29
„ Muscat	15	„ Fao	29
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Bushire Oct.	1
„ Linga	19	„ Linga	6
„ Bushire	21	„ Bunder Abbas	8
„ Fao	23	„ Jask	9
„ Mahomerah	23	„ Gwader	11
„ Busreh Arrive	24	„ Kurrachee	15
		Arrives BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th September 1875, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S.S. "HIMALAYA," 1,341 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, as above from Bombay via Kurrachee on TUESDAY, the 14th September. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The HIMALAYA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 38 First-class Passengers and 10 Second-class.

The HIMALAYA will leave Kurrachee on Saturday the 25th September 1875.

The Kurrachee Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September, and on MONDAY, the 20th idem, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st August, 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

MONTHLY SAILINGS BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From GLASGOW, Saturday.	LIVERPOOL, Saturday.	BOMBAY, Friday,
MACEDONIA	...	...	10th Sept.
			Wednesday.
TRINACRIA	4th Aug.	14th Aug.	6th Oct.
EUROPA	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
INDIA	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	8th Dec.
MACEDONIA	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	29th Dec.

If inducement offers more frequent sailings will be arranged. All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CELLA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested TO PAY FREIGHT and SEND their BILLS of LANDING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature. As the cargo will be landed in the Sassoon Dock, CONSIGNEES can obtain delivery of their GOODS there, and early application is requested. No CLAIM for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless PASSED by the CAPTAIN before the DEPARTURE of vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,

Agents s. s. Cella.

Bombay, 2nd September 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Sept.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600	10th—Southampton.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2833	550	17th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward	3742	600	24th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th August 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 6th September 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TEHERAN (2,589 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, 3rd September 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Bombay, 25th August, 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL FRIDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

THE full-powered favourite Steamer MACEDONIA, Captain Laird, will be despatched for Liverpool on the 10th September. This Steamer has superior First-Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation, and carries a Surgeon, Stewardess and efficient Staff of Stewards.

The Macedonia made the passage out in 27 steaming days, averaging 10 Knots, and may be depended upon to make a quick run Home.

FARES.	First Class.	Second Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 300	„ 200

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS.—WANTED, a FIRST CLASS MASTER to take COMMAND of an IRON SHIP. Apply personally at once, with Testimonials, to Captain BREBNER, Shipping Master.

2nd September, 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

Few articles of Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Couches, Sideboard, Dressing and Washing Tables, Dressing Glass, Camp Cots, Presses, Table and Hanging Argand Lamps, China and Coir Mattings, Hanging Punkahs, Oil Carpet, &c.

At 1 P.M.

A handsome Grey Arab Horse.
A Child's Pony.
A young Retriever Dog.
A light Brougham with Horse and Harness.
A Bay Galloway.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture plated, glass, and porcelainware, handsome English built dog-cart by "Windover," nearly new, a handsome fast trotting chesnut Arab Horse, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of W. F. Peel, Esq., the same comprises a handsome set of straw stem glassware, rich dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plated hotwater curry dishes, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces for 14 persons, sideboard, dining room chairs, whatnots, screens, circular, pier and card tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, rich drawing-room carpet, a lady's handsome Davenport, splendid pier glasses, handsome gas chandeliers centre, ottomans, English brass bedstead, camp cots, Cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, clothes presses, a mahogany bagatelle table on stand, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c.

At 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built light dog-cart, by Windover, in excellent order.

A ditto Chesnut Arab Horse, quiet in single and double harness.

A set of English brass-mounted double harness.

A child's perambulator, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR PURCHASING FIRST-CLASS ILLUSTRATED WORKS AND ENGRAVINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of New Valuable Books, such as Popular Standard Works, including: The Circle of the Sciences, Kenny Meadows' Shakspeare, the French Empire, Chinese Empire, Belgium, the Rhine, Italy, &c., England's Battles by Sea and Land, Life and Times of Wellington, Beauties of Moore, Royal Drawing room table book, History of England, Charles Knight's Natural History, Kitto's pictorial Sunday Book, Dictionary Cyclopædia, &c. &c.

Also a small collection of First class line and other engravings, after Wilkie, Winterhalter, Etty, Maclise, Calcott, Leslie, Hayter, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, a handsome light lounger made to order, a serviceable chesnut horse &c., at Nepean Sea Road.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the whole of the household furniture, tonga, horse, &c., the property of Major Boyd.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished Household Furniture, plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first class English built Open Carriage by "Robert Ness," a Stylish English built Dogcart by James Macnee, a handsome 4 wheeled Dogcart with moveable hood, a pair of well matched young Australian Horses, a handsome fast-trotting English Mare, height about 16, a serviceable Chesnut Horse, a collection of choice plants, &c., at The Bee Hive, Chinchpoogly Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th September, at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Harry John, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

20 cases of superior Pale Sherry by "Livingston and Niven."

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th September 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties situate at Doorgadavi Lane, without the Fort, and at Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane, within the Fort Bombay.

Messrs JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. auctioneers, are instructed by the sub-mortgagee to sell by public auction in their auction room, No 12, Apollo Street, on SATURDAY the 25th day of September instant at 4 o'clock P.M., the life interest of Dhunbai, widow and executrix of the last will and testament of the late Rustomjee Nowrojee Mestry, in the properties hereinafter described, pursuant to the powers of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated respectively, the 17th day of April 1872 and the 23rd day of December 1872, and in case the proceeds of the sale of such life interest shall not be sufficient to cover the principal sum and interest and costs due, then and in such case Messrs Jehangeer Hormusjee and Co will also sell at the same time and place the right, title and interest of Shapoorjee Rustomjee Mestry, the son of the said Dhunbai, in the same properties, pursuant to a power of sale contained in an indenture dated the 17th day of April 1872.

The description of the properties are as follows:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 829 square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 4,992, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house or chawl standing thereon, assessed in the books of the Municipality under No 51, situate on the south side of a public road called Doorgadavi lane, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, in the island of Bombay, and bounded on the east and west sides thereof by public road called Trimbuck Purushram Street, on the north by the said Doorgadavi Lane, and on the south by the property of Coombar Murar Gopal.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 622 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4 993, situate on the south side of Doorgadavi Lane aforesaid, in the sub-district of Bhooleswur in the island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by Puttan Street, on the west by the said Trimbuck Purushram Street, on the north by the said Doorgadavi Lane, and on the south by the property of Govind Mooljee.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 7, 505 square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collectors of Land Revenue under Nos. 456 and 457, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, assessed in the books of the Municipality under No. 115, situate on the west side of the said Trimbuck Purushram Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleswur, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east partly by the said Trimbuck Purushram Street, and partly by the property of Kondajee Bunnajee Gowlee, on the west partly by the property of Sayyukram Vinjee, and partly by the property of Mahomed Syed bin Mahomed Hoossain Rogay, on the north by the property of Rajuna Crustnajee, and on the south partly by a public road called New Road, and partly by the property of the said Mahomed Syed bin Mahomed Hossain Rogay.

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 627 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos 456 and 457, situate on the south side of a public road called New Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleswur, in the island of Bombay and bounded on the east by the property of Darkoo, on the west by the property of Mahomed Syed bin Mahomed Hossan Rogay, on the north by the said New Road and on the south by a covered drain.

Fifthly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 37 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, but according to the measurement stated in the Collector's books 38 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 358, and for pension and tax under No 46, with the messuage tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed in the books of the Municipality under No. 54, situated on the west side of Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane, on the west by a private passage, on the north partly by the said Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane, and on the south by the property of Hormusjee Bomonjee Caga.

And Sixthly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement sixty-three and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts but according to the measurement stated in the Collector's books eighty and six-ninths square yards registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 358, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed in the books of the Municipality under No. 18, situate on the east side of the said Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the property of Moosa Mopiah, on the west by the said Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane, on the north by the property of Dadabhoy Cowasjee Summ charwalla, and on the south by the property of Eduljee Rustomjee Doctor.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th September 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

UPWARDS OF THIRTY ARTISTES WILL GIVE SIX PERFORMANCES AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

COMMENCING ON SEPT. 10TH.

PARTICULARS IN FUTURE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	„ 3
Gallery	„ 2

Plan at SOUNDY & Co., where Dress Circle and Stall seats may be secured.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

ORPHEUS OPERETTA COMPANY.

SATURDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER, GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT, Under the kind Patronage of

THE BOMBAY CLUB,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MESSRS. NORVILLE AND HOGARTH.

THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.

Ten Artistes, with blackened Faces, including Mr. R. JOHNSTONE, who has kindly given his services.

MARITANA,
THE TRIAL OF THE GAEKWAR,
AND
LA SOMNAMBULA.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.

Pianiste—Mr. Silver; *1st Violin*—Mr. Ritter; *2nd Violin*—Mr. Kohl.

Euphonium—Mr. Hogarth.

Bones: Harry Leslie.	*Interlocutor:* W. Hogarth.	*Sambo:* Mr. R. Johnstone.

Instrumental Overture		Company.
Opening Chorus	"Away! away!"	Christy Minstrels.
Comic	"The fellow that looks like me"	Harry Leslie.
Barcarole	"Love is at the Helm"	Mr. W. Hogarth.
Comic	"Down on the Apollo Bunder"	Mr. R. Johnstone.
Song	"Don't forget to write"	Mr. Geo. Norville.
Finale	Comic Descriptive Legend,	

THE HAUNTED HOUSE.

Lecturer................Mr. W. Hogarth.

Mediums for disposing of Spirits—Messrs. HARRY LESLIE AND R. JOHNSTONE.

Ghosts attired in the costume of the reputed old Tongs, Cymbals, Bottled Lightning, Thunder, &c.............By several Members of the Company.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

Musical Interlude embracing Solos on THE ENGLISH CONCERTINA, SARDINIAN TIBIA, AND THE WONDERFUL LITHOPHONE.

Terminating with Mr. PIERCE'S popular Song, THE TRIAL OF THE GAEKWAR, Mr. & Mrs. J. O. PIERCE.

DOUBLE SONG AND DANCE: "THE DEAREST ONE OF ALL," HARRY AND LOUISE LESLIE.

Humorous impersonation, SAMUEL THE GREAT: Mr. R. JOHNSTONE.

DUET—"I AM THE KING OF SPAIN," from the Opera of MARITANA,

Don Cæsar de Bazan	Mr. Geo. Norville.
King of Spain	Mr. W. Hogarth.

INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

The Entertainment will conclude with the new Burlesque, on Bellini's Grand Opera,

LA SOMNAMBULA.

Amina	Louise Leslie.
Elvino	Mr. Geo. Norville.
Count Rodolpho	Mr. W. Hogarth.
Theresa (an elderly female, very fond of her daughter)	Signora Henrietta Leslioni.
Colonel Wyndham (Manager of the Royal Italian Opera House.)	Mr. J. O. Pierce.
Pete (a colored contraband impostor)	Harry Leslie.
Scenic artist	Mons. Piercei.
Machinist	Sig. Leslioni.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Gallery	„ 2	Pit	„ 1

Family Tickets to admit 3 to Dress Circle, Rs. 10. Only to be had at SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Season Tickets by arrangement.

Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9-15 p.m.

Carriages may be ordered at 11 p.m.

Special Tramway Cars available from J. J. Hospital until midnight.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of Bombay, already advertised, will be held in the Municipal Offices TO-DAY at 4 P.M.

A letter from SHANTARAM VITHUL, Esq., resigning Membership of the Corporation will be read.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,

Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council, Municipal Offices, 4th September 1875.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

POONA RACES, REGATTA, &c.

The Public are hereby informed that First and Second Class RETURN TICKETS and RETURN TICKETS for HORSES and CARRIAGES to POONA from any Station on this Line issued TO-MORROW, the 4th instant, and intervening days, will be available for return on any day up to and including MONDAY, the 4th October next.

HENRY CONDER,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd September 1875.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row (Treacher's Building), on MONDAY, the 13th September at 3 P.M., to transact the following Business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to the 30th June, 1875.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors, and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 15th of September, 1875, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

pp. GADDUM & Co.,

O. FIEDLER,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th September, 1875.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a small BUGGY HORSE. 5, Meadow Street.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL Rs. 6,000,000; REVENUE Rs. 1,700,000.

EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs. 44,925,620.

INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED Rs. 6,500,000.

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FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL	„	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY, Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st October, a COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW in Marine Lines, now in the occupation of H. P. Jacob, Esq. Rent Rs. 150. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

WANTED.

WANTED.—The following APPOINTMENTS in the Engineer's Department, Bhownuggur State, are vacant:—

1 SUPERVISOR, Rs. 150 }
1 SUB-OVERSEER, Rs. 80 } With allowances when travelling.
1 Ditto „ 60 }

Applications for the same will be received by the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER up to the 5th September proximo. Only those possessing a thorough knowledge of Surveying, Levelling, Plan Drawing, Estimating and Building, need apply.

Bhownuggur, 25th August 1875.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
  Report of the European Commissioners.
  Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

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THE Company's Wholesale QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c., is being issued from the Press, and will be sent free on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS will be received on various dates by the Undersigned during this and following months for certain annual contracts for 1876-77, including the BOAT and HAMMALLAGE CONTRACTS.

Full particulars can be ascertained on application at this Office.

JOHN B. FENWICK, Major,

Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 1st September 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SLIPS ON THE BHORE GHAUT.

NOTICE is hereby given that AFTER TO-DAY the PASSENGER TRAIN which leaves Bombay at 6-50 A. M., and is due at Poona at 3 P. M., and the Train from Poona at 9 A. M., due in Bombay at 5 P. M., will RUN THROUGH over the BHORE GHAUT without INTERRUPTION.

HENRY CONDER,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd September 1875.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.—TENDERS are hereby invited for making certain ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to the BUILDINGS of the COLABA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED (in Liquidation) at Colaba.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office of the Secretaries, the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Tenders will be received up to SATURDAY, the 4th September 1875.

CHARLES E. BENN,

SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,

Liquidators Colaba Press Company, Limited.

Bombay, 24th August 1875.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the Fourth Sessions of 1875 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of Sept. next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 14th day of August 1875, and in the thirty-eighth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

NANA MOROJEE,

Sheriff.

NOTICE.—Subject in all respects to the NEW RULES of the Bombay Government for the EXPORT of SALT, the DEWAN of TRAVANCORE will receive TENDERS until the evening of the 15th October 1875, for the SUPPLY of 300,000 Indian Maunds of BOMBAY SALT, for the use of the Travancore Government.

2. The Tenders will be opened at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum, at 12 o'clock noon of the 16th October 1875, in the presence of such of the Tenderers or their Agents who may be present.

3. The Tenders may be for any quantity not exceeding the above figure, and the Salt shall be deliverable into the Bankshalls or Godowns in the following proportions:

2,65,000 Indian Maunds in to the Bankshall at Alleppey.
35,000 Indian Maunds into the Bankshall at Monumbum.

4. The delivery to commence soon after contract and to be completed by the end of April 1876.

5. The salt will be received as delivered by weight at 82¼ English lbs. to an Indian Maund.

6. Allowance for wastage up to 10 per cent will be made as hitherto, and this allowance with the contract price (which of course is to include duty and all other charges) will be paid as each shipment is delivered into the Government storehouses. The bags will be returned when the salt is stored.

7. The Tenders should state the terms distinctly, the rate per 100 Indian Maunds being given in words as well as in figures, and should be superscribed "Tender for Bombay Salt."

8. Satisfactory security will be expected for the fulfilment of the contract or a deposit of 5 Rs. per 100 Maunds.

9. It must be clearly understood that the Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning any reason for doing so.

10. The Rules of the Bombay Government for the grant of credit to traders for excise duty and other Government charges payable on Bombay salt will be found republished in the Travancore Government Gazette of the 10th August 1875.

11. Any further particulars may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

HUGH CRAWFORD,

Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government, Alleppey.

Commercial Office, Alleppey, 18th August 1875.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

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Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ....each	6 8	Badham's English printed Cambric with Collars attached, the latest Designs ....each	4 0	Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hem Stitched and embroidered ....each	7 8 to 9 8
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk ....each	6 8	Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts ....each	5 0	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colours or Fancy Stripes ....each	9 0
Badham's best French Cambric with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, Warranted fast colour ....each	5 0	The above, with Extra Supr Long Cloth		Wove, or Printed Flannels plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly Shrunk ....each	8 8
		Long Cloth, made as above, Cambric Front and Cuffs ....each	3 12	Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, Neat Stripes ....each	11 8

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	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Striped Cambrics, a Large Choice, Light or Dark Colours ....Suit	7 8	Best French Cambric, in a Variety of Patterns ....Suit	8 8	Wove Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Plain or Striped Patterns ....Suit	18 8
Oxford Cloth, all shades of Colours, the material strongly recommended for wear ....Suit	11 8	Zephyr Cloth, Neat Patterns, equal to Spun Silk ....Suit	11 8	Spun Silk in Plain Silk White or neat Fancy Stripes, these are delightfully cool ....Suit	26 0
		Badham's Best Silk and Wool, Plain or Fancy Colours ....Suit	9 0		

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Badham's Pall Mall, stand up „	6 8	Badham's First Lord, medium turn corner only ....per doz	6 8	Badham's Shakespear, with neat coloured Tie attached, well suited for Mofussil wear ....per doz.	7 0
Badham's Regent, turn down all round ....per doz.	6 8	Badham's Oxford, small turn down all round ....per doz.	6 8	First Lord, medium turn collar for Mofussil wear ....per doz.	7 0

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Fine Scotch Lawn Plain or Fancy Coloured Borders	per dozen	Rs. 5 0	Fine Irish Cambric with Fancy Coloured Borders	„	16 8
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Do. do.	„	18 8	Ladies' French Cambric, Hem Stitched ½ inch and 1 inch Border	„	8 8 12 8
Do. do.	„	20 8			
Do. do.	„	23 8			

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Repairs of all kinds executed carefully with expedition and guarantee.

NOTICE.—It is preferred, and kindly requested, that during the monsoon all Orders are directed to our Poona Establishment.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

EAST STREET, POONA.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock, at the Office of the Chamber, to consider the DUTY of 5 PER CENT. ad valorem imposed under the Indian Tariff Act 1875 on RAW COTTON, not the produce of Continental Asia or Ceylon, imported into British India, and to pass such Resolutions thereon as may be considered expedient.

Members of the Mercantile Community, European and Native, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

By Order of the Committee,

J. GORDON,

Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 1st September 1875.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs.	100
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	„	112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	„	95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	„	90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	„	120
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„	135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	„	135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„	140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	„	165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	„	115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work	„	115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

Cottons manufactured by the Williamantic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen	„	2
Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours	„	9

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SETS of SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in case Rs. 50 to 140.
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Do. SILVER GILT, Rs. 60 to 85.
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CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS, Rs. 30, 35, 42, 44, 48, 50, 58 and 60.
SETS of 6 NAPKIN RINGS.
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SILVER AUGDANS.
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SILVER CIGAR CASES.
SILVER SNUFF BOXES.
SILVER TROWELS for laying Foundation Stones, with Silver and Ivory Handles, patterns in great variety.

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MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.
BISMARCK and ELCHO SOCIABLES.
THE LATEST DESIGNS, in Canoe, Square, and Sociable Landaus, with patent folding hoods.
SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Princess of Wales Angular Phaetons, fitted with shifting coach-boxes, for driving, and patent screw brake, acting instantly from inside.
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SINGLE and double seated, circular-fronted Miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.
STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with shifting hoods convertible into Waggonettes, T. Cart, or Stanhopes at pleasure.
TWO-WHEELED Victoria, Norfolk, Malvern and Welsh Dog-Carts, with hoods, for Pony or Horse.
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SIMPSON'S improved Dog-Cart, hung low, for Ladies, with high wheels and spring shafts.
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STATE CARRIAGES, as supplied to the Rajah of Mysore and other Princes, estimated for and complete in the best taste.
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HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.
THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE, drawn up, full size, for inspection and approval.

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EDITED

BY H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A., C.S., AND H. J. PARSONS, C.S.

This Part will contain the Acts of the Government of India in force in this Presidency, and the Acts of the Bombay Government, published during 1873 and 1874. It will be followed, early in 1876, by Part II., which will contain the Acts of 1875, an Index to the Volume, and a Table for the correction of preceding Volumes similar to the Table prefixed to Vol. IV.

Price of Part I., Rupees 7.

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A pair of upstanding Iron Grey Walers, 15-3 hands, Mare and Gelding, rising 5 and 4 years respectively, thoroughly broken to harness, very showy and fast.

"Silver Tail" and "White Foot," a pair of well matched Bay Australians, 15-2 hands, 5 years, broken to harness, grand movers.

A pair of Chestnut Australian Geldings, 15-2½ hands, 5 years, broken to harness, stylish steppers.

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"Rufus" and "Red deer," a remarkably handsome and perfectly well matched pair of Chesnut Australians, 15 hands, rising 5 years, thoroughly broken to single and double harness, good tempered and grand steppers, both are excellent saddle horses.

An Iron Grey Australian Gelding, 15 hands, 5 years, broken to saddle and carries a lady, will make a grand charger.

The above Horses have recently been imported Ex-ship Cingalese.

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All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

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Are the only Pills which contain LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

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They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul and they are EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE, MURRAY AND LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMERS, FOR USE ON THE HANDKERCHIEF, At the TOILET, And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

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The Devoe Manufacturing Company,

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NEW YORK.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 3RD SEPTEMBER 1875.

NOTWITHSTANDING the steadier feeling which yesterday morning's telegram reported in the Liverpool Cotton Market, the closing message shows no improvement, the sales being only 12,000 bales, while Reuter's spot quotations quote a decline of 1-16d. in Fair Oomrawuttee and G. F. Ginned Broach. This morning's market opened quiet, probable sales 10,000 bales, actual imports 2,000 bales.

From New York yesterday's advices give Mid Uplands still at 14⅜ cents per lb., but Exchange on London is ⅛ higher which is equivalent to a slight improvement. The receipts at the ports were 1,000 bales against 1,600, and the Exports to Great Britain 1,000 against the same quantity on the corresponding date last year.

General Produce still continues unaltered in every respect.

Reuter's weekly quotations for metals show a fall of £1 per ton in Copper Braziers, and an advance of 5s. per cwt. in Silesian Spelter. Rupee Paper is unaltered, with the exception of Fives and a half, which have declined ½.

The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a slight reaction, the Reserve having decreased by £625,000, and Bullion by £312,500, while Discounts are increased by £625,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has fallen from 55¼ to 53⅝ per cent., but even, at this the position is exceptionally strong, and considerable withdrawals may yet take place without any reason for anticipating dearer money. The rate of discount on 6 months' sight Indian Bills is still quoted at 2¾ per cent., and as nothing is said respecting shorter dated paper, it is to be presumed that it is still discountable under the Bank minimum. Consuls are quoted this morning at 94½; French Rentes at 104¼. Bar Silver is still quoted at 56¾d. per oz., and we observe this week's Southampton steamer brings a further remittance of £25,000 for this port. The amount is unimportant except as showing that the demand for this side is still being kept up.

As usual on mail-day the business doing in STERLING EXCHANGE has been small, and except that short dated Bank Bills have been obtainable on slightly better terms, there is no change to notice. The feeling at the moment is firm, but with any demand for remittance, rates could not long be maintained, as there are very few private bills offering. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand...		1s. 9d. 13-16 per Rupee.
do.	6 months' sight	1s. 10d. 3-16 "
Credits	3 "	1s. 10d. 5-32 "
Documents	3 "	1s. 10d. 7-32 "

For Bills on Calcutta there is no change. GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady but unaltered.

The SHARE MARKET continues very weak with next to nothing doing, but the alterations in value are insignificant.

In COTTON there is no business passing for export, and prices therefore are to a great extent nominal, but to effect sales a reduction of Rs. 1 o Rs. 2 per candy from previous figures would probably be accepted.

The Receipts for the week have been 3,913 bales against 2,317 for the corresponding week last year.

FREIGHTS by Steamer are firm at £2·5 to £2-6-3 for measurement and £2·6·3 to £2 7-6 for Wheat. The Accrington leaves to-morrow so that there is now no sailing ship on the Liverpool berth.

PIECE GOODS are quiet, the demand being still restricted by the holidays. Prices are unchanged in every way.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates p. Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
20,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	92½
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	697½
5,180	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,170
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	113
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,700
800	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,450
800	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,080
2,400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	160
900	1,000	750		Colaba Spinning	775
2,500	1,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,090
1,500	1,250	all	100p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	930
1,400	1,000	all	100ps*	Great Eastern	1,040
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	925
750	1,000	all	100p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,060
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	820
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	860
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	875
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,090
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,100
4,000	625	all	50ps*	Oriental	655
600	1,250	250		Prince of WalesSpinning	630
110	1,000	1,000	200p s	Soonderdas Spinning	930
500	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	235

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,180
7,500	15	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	95
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	625
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	215

RAILWAY COMPANIES

[illegible]	£20	218·3·0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	251
[illegible]	£20	103·14·6		Do. New £20 Shares	126
[illegible]	£20	65·7·3	do.	Ditto	72
[illegible]	£20	21·13·1	do.	Ditto	32
[illegible]	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
[illegible]	£18	196·5·15	do.	Do. New Shares	220

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,300
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee	700
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000		Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co.	3,750
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	725
155	500	all	60 ps	Berar Company (New)	550
1,000	350	all	200 ps	Indian Press Co.	310
400	250	all	8½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	500	all	37½ ps	Carwar Co.	900
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	75
500	1,880	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,115
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,100
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	375
2,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	375
3,125	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	415
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,300
120	..	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
200	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	580
450	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	375xd.
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
450	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	990

* Per share, for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION

			Date L'dation.		
..	95	119¼	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	..	East India Bank	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,860
1,000	50	all	4½pct	Bombay Gas Company	665
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	700
500	500	800	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	140xd
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld.	86
4,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	20
1,990	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	380
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	32

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 28th August 1875 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	56,25,000	0	0
Public Deposits	99,56,459	1	8
Other Deposits	66,91,963	13	5
Cash Credits	3,37,876	3	3
Post Bills	8,164	12	6
Reserve Fund	4,50,000	0	0
Special Reserve Fund	....		
Rs.	2,30,69,433	15	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes at H. Office	96,95,704	1	10
Govt. Reserve,—Cash	29,0[illegible],555	5	6
Govt. Securities	38,46,201	12	0
Loans	14,33,095	9	3
Account of Credits	5,41,624	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	27,34,295	2	9
Dead Stock	2,34,283	2	4
Bills of Exchange	7,99,135	13	2
Due by other Banks	9,01,269	0	0
Rs.	2,30,69,463	15	3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. CALCUTTA, 548 tons, Captain J. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following Passengers—The Ven. Arch Deacon Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Alsen, Mr. Paut, and fifteen deck passengers. During the voyage one Mahomedan deck passenger died with fever on the 1st September.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Calcutta (s) Marseilles	Nailer Gibb	Bussorah, Aug 17. Moulmain.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Thibet (s)	Eastley	Aden and Suez.

The ship Accrington Christy, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Calcutta, to Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
30	Garibaldi	Thacher	Liverpool, May 24.
	Ophir	Caleefah	Jeddah, July 24.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
31	Bokhara (s)	....	Suez.
	General Caulfield	....	London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s, 50 bales wool, Cullianjee Pitamber ; 35 bales wool, Moty Jetha.
Zoute s, 185 cwts. coir yarn, Mahadewjee Ghella.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s, 15 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Momed ; 61 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 32 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 44 chests opium, E D Sassoon & Co ; 59 chests opium, Tata & Co ; 5 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee & Co ; 10 chests opium Tarachund Setaram ; 18 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosen Jan Mamed ; 26 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co ; 24 cwts. nurlavning, Ebram Noordin & Co ; 1 case cambay stone, Futtabhoy Amejbhoy ; 89 bales cotton, B I S N Co ; 5 chests opium, E D Lungrana.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s, 9½ chests opium, Roognath Jugnath; 28 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee & Co ; 15 chests opium, Kadarnath Sewpursad ; 26 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmenaron.

HIGH COURT—4TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

170-75—Prescot and Winter—Dayabhai Tribhowandass v Hajrabai widow and others—Fletcher and Smith.
272-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Honourable Mahomed Ally bin &ea v Ruckmeebai widow and others.
45-74—Lynch and Tobin—Mapla Chowakara K v Asabhai widow and others—Chalk and Turner.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

For Judgment.

280-74—Shapurjee and Thacurdas—Lookmonjee Keekabhoy v Hemraj Jessing—K Morojee.

LONG CAUSE.

555-74—Janardhun and G—Shivjee Kallianjee v Chuturbhooj Dewjee and others,—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

372-75—Prescot and Winter—Julia Rufina DeGa v Michael Angelo DeGa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

LONG CAUSE.

9-74—Mr Fletcher—Wittoba Pandoorung and another v Govind Pandoorung and another—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and M M Munshi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 1.

Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, Bombay Offg Vet Surg, on duty, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 2.

Percy, Lieut and Adjt, Bengal 9th Lancers, on sick leave, from Sealkote.

SEPTEMBER 3.

Costello, Surg Major, Bengal Med Dept, on leave, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 3.

Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, Bombay Off Vet Surg, on duty, to Poona.
Pratt, Surg, Bombay A M D, on leave, to Poona.
Costello, Surg Major, Bengal Med Dept, on leave, to England.
Lewis, Surg Major, Bombay Med Dept, on duty, to Baroda.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. st 31.*)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr E B Foord, Dist and Sessions Judge of Chingleput, subsidiary leave not exceeding one month, under Section 18 (b) of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr H G Prichard, Govt Solicitor, privilege leave for six weeks, under Supplement C to the Civil Leave Code.

The Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr Ernest Barclay, to act as Govt Solicitor during the absence of Mr H G Prichard on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Capt G H Tillard, Actg Supdt of the Central Jail, Cannanore, to act as Supdt of the Central Jail, Coimbatore, during the absence of Capt W D B Ketchen on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Capt H S Court, to act as Supdt of the Central Jail, Cannanore, without prejudice to his duties as Actg Cant Mag at that station, during the employment of Capt G H Tillard on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr E B Foord, Dist and Sessions Judge, Chingleput, having reported his return to India and arrival at Bombay on the 18th inst, the unexpired portion of the leave granted him, as notified in the "Gazette" of the 25th May last, is hereby cancelled.

Mr E B Foord, Dist and Sessions Judge, Chingleput, resumed charge of the Court on the forenoon of the 25th inst.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W R Kershaw, B A, Inspr of Schools, 4th grade, to act as Inspr of Schools, 3rd grade, during the employment of Mr T Marden as 2nd grade Inspr, or until further orders, with effect from the 14th inst.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd D W Kidd, B A, to Chaplain of Vizianagram. This cancels the appointment of Mr Kidd as notified in the "Gazette" of the 24th inst page 1442.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following postings and transfers are ordered :—

Lt-Col R F Oakes, R E, Supdg Engr of the 1st grade, to be Dist Engr of Tanjore.

Maj H R Mead, R E, Ex Engr of the 2nd grade, to be Dist Engr of South Arcot.

Mr R E Norfor, Ex Eng of the 3rd grade, form the South Arcot to the Salem Dist.

Mr J O'Shaughnessy, Ex Engr of the 3rd grade, to officiate as Dist Engr of Tinnevelly, on relief by Lt-Col Oakes, to join at the public expense.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The unexpired portion of the three months' privilege leave granted to P Seshagiri Rau, Depy Collr in charge of the Treasury, Tanjore, in the "Gazette" of the 18th May 1875, is cancelled at his own request.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Lt Col C F J Skottowe, of the S C, on furlough on private affairs, for one year and twenty one days, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Surg Maj G Williamson, in medical charge 19th Regt N I, on furlough for two years, nine months and two days being on private affairs, and the remainder on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

The following List received from the India Office, is published :—

Granted Extensions of Leave—Maj T Becley, 4 month s c, and Capt J T McGoun, 6 months s c.

With reference to G O G No 513, dated 6th Aug 1875, Maj R C Budd, of the S C, is appointed to the charge of the Army Clothing Dept, during the absence on privilege leave, and on the responsibility of Maj J A Ellis, vice Maj R H Phelips, relieved.

Col W J Jones, of the S C, Comdt 4th Regt N I, is permitted to proceed to the Neilgherries and to Europe, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lt and Asst Comsy Daniel Lissenburg, Barrack Master, Fort Saint George, is promoted to the rank of Depy Comsy.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Maj E H R Chambers, of the S C, on furlough on private affairs for one year, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Depy Surg-Genl H Young, Southern Dist and Malabar and Canara, on furlough on medical certificate, for six months, under the Regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras or Bombay.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Surg-Maj Lestock Wilson Stewart, Garrison Surg, Bellary, to be Depy Surg-Genl, with temporary rank, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Depy Surg-Genl H Young, or until further orders.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Sept. 10	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 4	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee,	" 8	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	" 18	3 P.M.	No after. packet.
China	" 6	4 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	" 24	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 24	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that, as till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4 30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P. M., and registered at 1 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P. M., and up to starting time (5 P. M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under—

5 P. M. 5 P. M.
Friday .... Sept. 10 | Friday .... Sept. 24
" .... 17 |

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pie
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

CHINA MAILS.

China* and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

4 P.M. 4 P.M.
Monday .... Sept. 6 | Tuesday .... Oct. 5
" .... " 20 | " 19

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday .... Sept. 18—Saturday .... Oct. 16

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations, below Carwar per B. I. S N. Company's Contract Steamers, will be despatched from Bombay on every Thursday during the monsoon.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails. *Supplemental Mails.*
Friday .... Sept. 24—Monday .... Oct. 4

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company ; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

3-30 P.M. 3-30 P.M.
Friday .... Sept. 24 | Friday .... Nov. 22
Friday .... Oct. 25 | " .... Dec. 20

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Wednesday and Saturday.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the steamers touch at Guader, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail will be despatched on every *Wednesday* during the monsoon.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th April 1875, and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS	At General Post Office.		At Branch Offices.
	Ordinary Letters, &c.	After-Packets.	
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	3 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country, ...	12 NOON.	0-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Oorun and Panwell	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	6 P.M.	7-30 P.M.	5-30 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i.e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8-30 A.M.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"ANTI-HUMBUG."—Your letter is clever and amusing, but the publication of it would only tend to stir up class-hatred.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BRIND—August 29th, at Landour, N. W. Provinces, the wife of Alfred W. Brind, Esq., Executive Engineer, Ganges Canal, Meerut, of a daughter.

CAMPBELL—August 25th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Captain E. A. Campbell, of Dindigul, of a son.

DEATHS.

MASKELL—August 29th, at Kilpauk, of Cholera, Kathleen Cosby, the dearly beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. J Morris Maskwell, aged 3 years 4 months and 7 days.

WESKINS—at No. 5, Cossipore, of dropsy and a complication of diseases, C. Weskins, Esq., aged 53 years and 8 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1875.

REVERTING to a further consideration of the important jurisdiction case which awaits the decision of the Privy Council, and which we daresay we have now made familiar to our readers, we find that another argument, almost equally weighty with the one which we discussed at length in our leading article of Saturday week, claims attention. It will be remembered that the main plea raised against Her Majesty's right of making territorial cession is that the British Sovereign in person has never been solely empowered to cede any land which had once passed into the possession of the British Government or, in other words, that the sanction of Parliament is indispensable for the making of such cession valid. The second important contention to which we now purpose to draw attention is that since a cession like the one which was made to the Thakore of Bhownuggur contemplates the alienation of the ceded land from the jurisdiction of British Courts of Justice, it is necessarily invalid, as the Parliament alone, in this case also, is competent to curtail any jurisdiction which it has once established. The notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 29th January, 1866, which originally published the fact of the cession made to His Highness the Thakore of Bhownuggur, stated, among other things, that "the undermentioned villages" (among which was mentioned the village of Ghangli.) . . . "situated in the Par- "ganas of Dhundooka, Rampore, and Gogo, "Zilla Ahmedabad, are . . . removed from "the jurisdiction of the Revenue, Civil and "Criminal Courts of the Bombay Presidency." These words would leave no doubt that the authority which effected the removal of jurisdiction as notified herein must have had the power to do so ; and yet, strange to say, no such power was ever vested in the Government of Bombay, by whose order the notification was issued. On the other hand, at the time the notification was published, Section VI. of Regulation I. of 1827, which provides that "Re- "gulations are to be in force at such places "and from such periods as may be declared "in a regulation already in force," was unrepealed, thus rendering it doubly necessary for properly securing the validity of the transfer of jurisdiction contemplated by the Government of Bombay's said notification, that a special legal enactment should be made. Moreover, the notification went to the extent of limiting the jurisdiction of the High Court itself, which by virtue of Sec. I., Reg. II. of 1827 and Stat. 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 104, H. C. 9, exercises jurisdiction over all the regulation territories subordinate to this Presidency. It is evident therefore that in issuing the notification we have alluded to, the Bombay Government would appear to have arrogated to themselves an authority which they had never derived or obtained. In the judgment delivered by the High Court in the original special appeal—*Damodar Gordham* vs. *Devram Kanjee and others*—the pretensions thus set up by the Bombay Government were entirely discarded. Indeed, it is amusing to observe how once again the High Court, ever jealous of any unlawful infringement on its authority, has resented the unintentional attempt of the local Government to curtail its jurisdiction. "But "the notification is defective," said their Lordships, "in a far more material point, for *it omits* "*to recite the law which was supposed* to confer "on the Governor in Council the power to limit "the jurisdiction of the Criminal and Civil "Courts of this Presidency." It is not difficult to discover a significant meaning latent in the words we have italicized.

So then there are two formidable objections started against the alleged prerogative of the Crown to cede territory from the possession of the British Government and the jurisdiction of British tribunals to the possession and jurisdiction of a foreign power. Though the expression of a definite conviction regarding the validity or otherwise of the prerogative claimed on behalf of the Crown may, at the present juncture, be regarded as in a manner unprivileged, still, speaking from this distance, we do not think we need fear being accused of any contempt of Court if we venture to assert that a close study of the subject confirms our impression that the right in question will not be any longer suffered to be enjoyed as it has hitherto been by the Crown and its representatives in the department of Indian administration. In the exercise of the prerogative, ever since the recognition of the acquisitions of the Honourable East India Company as British territory, more than a hundred years ago, the tacit consent of Parliament has all along been as it were bespoken. Now, however, when so fatal a bar to the further enjoyment of this considerable prerogative has been discovered, and prominently brought before public attention, we believe that a final settlement will be soon arrived at. If the Privy Council should pronounce the prerogative to be invalid, then Parliament will be asked of course to take whatever action may be deemed necessary in the matter, and as a consequence the whole question will be probed again, and once for all settled with the consent of the highest authority in the British realm. If, on the other hand, their Lordships should be pleased to maintain the assertion of authority made by the Crown in this instance, perhaps the subject would be suffered to rest for a little while, but it would not be free from the danger of being raked up afresh at any moment a member of Parliament may choose to do so. Either way, the decision of the Privy Council cannot be taken as the *finale* of this case, so pregnant with important political and judicial considerations. It will nevertheless go a great way to fortify or to weaken, as the case may be, the assertion of the prerogative at the time it is brought up for final settlement before the Legislature. We await the result of the deliberations of their Lordships in Council with anxiety.

TO-DAY the new Corporation will meet for the first time, and proceed to the election of members to the Town Council. Through the admirable nature of our Municipal laws, we believe it is extremely improbable that a single European will be elected.

THERE is no subject, perhaps, that can better engage the attention of the legislature than the systematic extortion practised by the Marwaree money-lenders of this Presidency. The particulars of cases almost daily disposed of in our Courts of Small Causes, in which these modern Shylocks are the plaintiffs, would, if made public, reveal a disgraceful state of things. People not acquainted with the mode in which transactions are carried on between these money lenders and their victims would be shocked at the villainy of the former and the folly and duplicity of the latter. The majority of persons brought to ruin, or rather who have brought themselves to ruin by monetary transactions, are those who have fallen into the clutches of Marwarees, and who can find no means of escape except in going to the Debtors' Jail, or by availing themselves of what they call "the benefit of the Act." It is a common enough occurrence that if a borrower obtains Rs. 50 in cash, he has to sign two bonds, one for Rs. 100, at an anna's interest on the rupee (the interest, of course, being on the Rs. 100), which amount he promises to pay in instalments, binding himself in failure of one instalment to pay up the whole amount at once. The other bond is for Rs. 50, which is merely a *penalty* to secure prompt and regular payment, as if the penalty in the first bond were not enough. In the event, therefore, of the debtor failing to pay one instalment, he is summoned to Court, not for Rs. 50, the actual amount received by him, but for Rs. 150, at high interest, besides having to pay the full costs of the suit !

The above particulars are by no means imaginary, but they are facts derived from a case disposed of in Court. We leave our readers to form their own ideas on such transactions For our own part we think that some measures should be adopted to put a stop to such extortion on the part of Marwaree creditors and to prevent headlong and foolish individuals from being thus victimised and ultimately ruined. We have no doubt that if the proposed Act for the abolition of imprisonment for debt were brought into operation in India, we should hear less of the "benefit of the Act" and have fewer cases in our Courts of Small Causes of such a nature as we have described. That such will, in all probability, be the case is pretty evident when we bear in mind the panic that prevailed among the Marwarees here, and the sowcars at Madras, when the abolition of imprisonment for debt was mooted and the Indian journals expressed themselves in favour of such a measure.

A LOCAL contemporary has constituted itself for the time-being Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee's mouthpiece and has come forward to explain and support Mr. Nowrojee's proceedings regarding the Bench of Justices' voting papers. Without wasting time to discuss whether Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee is a public benefactor—a sort of Parsee Bayard *sans peur et sans reproche*—we shall refer to one or two new points in the affair which deserve notice and censure on public grounds. It is not true, as Mr. Nowrojee through his mouthpiece would have the public believe, that the re-examination of the voting papers by Mr. Nowrojee and Sir Munguldas Nuthoobhoy's clerks was conducted under the supervision of the Town Clerk. We presume that Mr. Barrow has too much to do to be able to spend three whole days in supervising the labours of unauthorised persons in wholly unauthorised performances. To our knowledge these now notorious voting papers have been handled not only by Mr. Nowrojee and his assistants but by one of the Parsee candidates who were elected by the Bench of Justices ; and we have no doubt that the Town Clerk had as little to do in supervising the examination made by the Parsee candidate we refer to—an examination which seems to have been conducted not in the Town Clerk's rooms but in a place on the basement floor of the Municipal Offices which is generally the haunt of buggy-wallahs and bullock-drivers—as he had to do with the alleged supervision over Mr. Nowrojee's examination of the papers. We admit, however, that some supervision over Mr. Nowrojee's proceedings would have been exceedingly desirable. He seems to have behaved in a manner which, for want of a better expression, we can only designate as peculiar. If he suspected an error in the returns made by the scrutineers, and if the voting papers were available after the responsible persons had finished with them (and we contend that they should not have been available after the proper scrutineers had performed their labours), Mr. Nowrojee should have called upon the other scrutineers and asked them to join him in a new scrutiny. Instead of acting in this manner, Mr. Nowrojee took upon himself to act underhandedly as well as presumptuously. He proceeds with Sir Munguldas Nuthoobhoy's clerks, who had no business in the matter, to the Town Clerk's office and gets the voting papers ; and it is not until the junta have hauled the papers about for three days, and Mr. Nowrojee has realised his prophetic presentiment that his friend Mr. Sorabjee should have been elected instead of Dr. Shantaram Vithul, that Mr. Nowrojee invites his brother scrutineers to help him to disrobe Shantaram of his Corporation honours and put them upon the happy Sorabjee. Fortunately this discourtesy and presumption have overshot their mark ; for though of course the scrutineers were bound, when Mr. Nowrojee placed the voting papers before them, to admit that he seemed to be right in concluding that Mr. Sorabjee had been duly elected, yet they had no proof whatever before them that these voting papers were in the same condition as they were when the first scrutiny was made in the Town Hall at the meeting of the Bench of Justices. We do not, as Mr. Nowrojee's mouthpiece seems to insinuate, accuse him of tampering with the voting papers ; on the contrary, we have said that we believed him to be too honourable to do any such thing ; yet we hold that after the voting papers have been fingered by so many irresponsible people, it would be folly for Government now to conclude that the first report made by the scrutineers was incorrect. It is well known that at the Bench of Justices' meeting, Justices amended and re-amended their voting papers ; and before Dr. Shantaram Vithul's election can be set aside as illegal, the proving of the fact that these voting papers are now precisely as they were before they left the Town Clerk's possession is as great a legal necessity as a link in a chain of evidence. If as matters stand Government were to interfere it would only cause intense dissatisfaction among a large section of the community ; and unless Dr. Shantaram Vithul sends in his resignation, and offers himself for re-election by the Bench of Justices—an honourable course which we are glad to hear he has taken—the wisest course Government can take is to leave an unpleasant matter alone, and to abide by its declaration in the official *Gazette* of the elected Justices.

HOME GOSSIP.

THE FASHIONS.—RAILWAY TRAVELLING.—THE SERAPIS.—CAPTAIN BURTON.—THE DEATH OF DR. LOCOCK.

GROSVENOR SQUARE, 1ST AUGUST.

MY DEAREST MARY,—Of course you think it is "out of sight out of mind" it is so long since I have written to you, and after my promise too, when you left England, I would write so often and tell you everything. Well, believe anything of me but that my promises are never of the pie crust order, and absence only makes my heart grow fonder. I have really been ill, knocked up with the constant round of gaiety I have been going through for the last three months—drawing-rooms, balls, concerts, receptions, garden parties, races, opera, theatres, 5 o'clock teas, &c., &c., &c., in rapid succession ; oh ! my brain whirls when I think it all over. Well, the long and the short of it is I went on till I could stand it no longer, and then my doctor ordered me off for rest and quiet to a little out-of-the-way village in Hampshire celebrated for its bracing air, being built on the top of a very high hill, and called Oolretaw (Did you ever hear such a name ?) Here I was very happy for a week, reading the last new novels, practising the last new music, and feeling monarch of all I surveyed ; but after a week I began to feel, though solitude was very sweet, yet I rather agreed with the poet who wrote—

> "Yet grant me still a friend in my retreat
> Whom I may whisper solitude is sweet."

Now, although I have been married two years, (yet as I have never been in India), I still prefer my husband's society to all others. I am afraid after a year of demoralization you will be shocked at this admission, but so it is, and consequently here I am back in London as Fred. cannot leave till the House is up—and here I suppose we shall be till the end of the month. However, I have plenty of time on my hands, and so take the first opportunity of sitting down to write you a long account of everything and everybody that may be likely to amuse you.

To begin with dress, it is most decidedly getting simpler, and the very best dressed people usually wear plain skirts—that is, without tunics or tabliers. The train is long behind and is formed by the front of the dress being tied entirely back, the strings meeting, so that the back width appears as if it were put on over. The front of the skirt is trimmed nearly to the waist with folds, flounces, or bouillions. Cosaque bodies and sleevless jackets are still worn, but sleevless jackets must go out soon, they are getting so dreadfully common. A great many summer silk dresses are now being re-trimmed with plaited flounces of cambric or batiste, either white or the same colour as the dress : it is an excellent plan for light silk dresses that have lost some of their first freshness, and looks much prettier than a dress made entirely of linen. The flounces are carried up to the waist at the back, sometimes bouillioneses are used instead of plaiting, they are put on lengthways and separated with ribbon the same colour as the silk. Each row of ribbon has a bow at the end which falls on the flounce encircling the skirt. Foulard dresses trimmed with valenciennes lace are very much worn just now ; in pale blue and mauve they are very pretty, but they are most stylish in black. The skirt should have a deep plaited flounce, with a row of valenciennes lace insertion let into the flounce and edged with valenciennes lace, a tablier tunic long in front and tied at the back with two pointed ends of the same material trimmed with the lace and insertion, the bodice with basques and ruchings of valenciennes lace and a sleeveless jacket also trimmed with lace. I saw a very pretty dress the other day for a girl of 17 ; two shades of pink cambric, the flounces alternately flesh pink and rose de la reine, the front of the tablier crossed with bands of cambric between which are bands of white embroidery rosettes of pinked out silk looking like half opened roses at the sides of the tablier, a scarf sash of white embroidery fastened in the centre of the skirt and mixed with pink ribbon, an open sleeveless pink faille jacket with long square basques edged with valenciennes lace. This jacket looks very well worn over a white dress for croquet or garden parties. For morning wear by the seaside the dresses are worn walking length and without trains. The skirts are trimmed inside with plaitings of white muslin, only two short petticoats are worn under these dresses, the under one is made of coloured cashmere trimmed with valenciennes lace, the over one is white cambric also trimmed with lace, and flounced to the waist at the back ; there is always a small narrow tournure (that called the Princess collasping is the best) worn to keep out the basque coloured silk and foulard under garments, such as corset covers, knickerbockers, under petticoats and wrappers, are very much worn in Paris. Rose and blue are the favourite colours, and the trimming is always valenciennes lace. Morning wrappers, made of buff silk trimmed with muslin edged with lace, are very pretty over a black silk skirt ; blue and pink are worn over white muslin skirts. As these dresses I have been describing are mostly very expensive, I will tell you of a plainer style which is also very pretty for seaside or country wear. Black silk skirts with plaid or coloured flounce of a very fine material for the bodice jacket and overskirt are very much worn. They should be trimmed with cross cut bands of black silk, the plaid is cut on the cross and shaded pearl buttons are used for fastening. White twilled flounce looks very well over a black velvet or velveteen skirt, and the bands, collars, cuffs, buttons and bows are all velvet. Pale blue cambric with trimmings of a darker blue are very popular, but they never look well after they are washed. Cream or ivory, as it is now called, is the most fashionable colour still, mixed with black or chocolate, but whatever the dress is, the hat or bonnet must match exactly. I have even seen hats made of white and blue serge, to match the dresses they are worn with. The prettiest brown holland dresses are embroidered with blue flowers, a pollonaise bordered with a garland of corn flowers and the buttons of Alpine lapis, not very expensive, but a real stone. Navy blue cashmere, embroidered with light blue silk, are pretty. For instance, the skirt plain, the tunic embroidered with a wreath of blue forget-me-nots, fastened down the front with light blue gimp buttons, a navy blue bodice with light blue sleeves and the jacket embroidered with blue forget-me-nots. It is not fashionable to walk out now without something additional over the body of the dress. Mantles of different kinds are worn, and scarfs are also very much in favour—white muslin for muslin dresses trimmed with frillings or lace. I told you in my last how tightly all the dresses were tied back ; it amounts now to an absurdity, and it is impossible to stand, sit or walk properly or gracefully. At a croquet party I was at a short time ago, a girl who was playing tripped over one of the hoops. She struggled to get up but could not succeed owing to being tied up so tightly like a bundle. At last two men lifted her up and set her on her feet again. So much for the absurdities of fashion. I heard a man ask a lady at a ball the other night how she came there. Why, she said, of course I came in my carriage. Oh ! no, said I, I thought by your appearance you came down the gas-pipe ; but now *do* tell me how you managed to look so like a thread paper ? Well, she said, I have only one petticoat on, and I had that well clamped first ! But the fashion won't last long, it is getting too absurd and uncomfortable. The Princess of Wales was much less tightly tied back at Goodwood, and I should not wonder in six months' time if large crinolines were in vogue again. Talking of the Princess of Wales, she has been looking so pretty this season. We have met her and the Prince at several balls and private parties ; also we were asked to a garden party at Chiswick, where we saw the whole of the Royal Family who are now in England. The Queen came about 5 o'clock, and taking the arm of the Prince of Wales, walked about for some time among the guests. She was of course in black ; the Princess was in Eton blue with a sleeveless body, and tablier of black lace and a bonnet to match. All five of her children were playing near her. The two boys in blue and white sailor costumes, and the three little girls in blue silk with short flounced white muslin frocks over looped-up with blue ribbon ; white rice straw hats lined with blue silk and turned up at the side with forget-me nots and white roses. The Duchess of Teck looked very well. She was in a light green silk with a dark green velvet tablier and sleeveless jacket. Her eldest boy is very handsome, but Prince Albert Victor of Wales is the handsomest boy to be seen anywhere ; but he looks, and is, I believe, very delicate.

We went to Hurlingham a few days after to witness a grand polo match between the 12th Lancers and the Blues. The grounds were thronged. The Princess presented a silver cup to the Blues who were the winners. The Royal party arrived soon after 4 and took up their position on a crimson carpet under an umbrella tent. The two teams advanced and saluted the Prince and Princess, then returning to their goals, began playing. There was great excitement early in the game by the fall of Mr. Brocklehurst. He rolled on the ground and his pony apparently rolled over him. However, in a minute or two he got up again, but I hear he was a good deal shaken. When the Princess presented the cup to the winners they all came to the Royal inclosure and drank champagne out of it. The Guards wore small Scotch caps and the Lancers round red and white caps. Many of the company had tea and strawberries at the numerous round tables sprinkled about. There are so many flower beds now and beautiful conservatories, and then the river, which flows through the grounds, makes altogether a very pretty picture. Some of the dresses were very pretty. The Princess was in brown with a tablier and bodice of ecru embroidery. She had a brown kid belt fastened with silver, a white straw bonnet with daisies and brown ribbon and long curls at the back of her head The Duchess of Manchester looked very well in a purple velvet dress and bodice, a tunic of écru embroidery and a bonnet to match. She had a black silk parasol with a pale pink rose on one side as if it had been just picked and thrown there. You will have read all about Goodwood probably in the papers. I never saw so many there. The weather, for a wonder, was splendid, the only really fine week we have had since May, for we have had no summer at all this year, not one evening. I should not have gladly welcomed a fire, and torrents of rain all through July. South Wales and the adjacent English counties have been flooded, a large amount of property destroyed, whole houses and families swept away. I fear this winter provisions of all kinds will be frightfully dear, so much corn and hay has been destroyed. I see too by the papers the potatoe disease has appeared in many counties. I should like much to go abroad for the winter, but I won't go without my husband, and he does not know yet if he will be able to manage it. By the bye, I must tell you an amusing story that some friends of ours told us the other day. They were travelling somewhere in Switzerland with a mutual friend, an artist, a Mr Lindsay, a very amusing fellow, only rather too fond of practical joking. He was one day in the train with our friends, the Munro's, and two or three others, among the rest a very fussy, irritable looking old Frenchman. Soon after they were seated Mr. Lindsay, who was sitting opposite the Frenchman, said to Mr. Munro, "would you like to see how that old gentleman looks when he is angry ?" "Well, that depends upon circumstances, why do you ask ?" "Because I will engage to satisfy your curiosity in less than ten minutes." "Oh ! but don't affront him," said Mr. Munro, "we shall have a scene." "I won't affront him. I promise not to utter a syllable either offensive or defensive." "Leave him alone then, poor fellow." "Nonsense, if he chooses to be annoyed, that's his business not mine, now you'll see." So Mr. Lindsay alert for mischief stared fixedly at the old gentleman for some minutes, then sighed, seized his portfolio and sketch book, mended his pencil slowly, drew a deep breath, turned a little on one side as if to conceal his object, and began sketching rapidly, now and then he paused, stole a furtive glance over his shoulder, bit his lip, rubbed out, glanced again, and then went on rapidly as before. In the meanwhile the old gentleman frowned, figetted, coughed, buttoned and unbuttoned his coat, watching every proceeding of his tormentor. Presently Mr. Lindsay threw his head back, held the drawing off, still studiously keeping the back of it towards the rest of the passengers, stole another cautious glance at his victim, and then affecting for the first time to find himself observed, made a vast show of pretending to sketch the country through which we were passing. The old gentleman could stand it no longer. "Monsieur," he said angrily, "I will thank you not to take my portrait ; I object to it Monsieur." Charming scenery said Mr. Lindsay, addressing himself to Mr. Munro, "that's a picturesque tree yonder, is it not ?" "It's of no use Monsieur," said the old gentleman excitedly striking his umbrella on the floor, "you are taking my portrait, and I object to it. I know you are taking my portrait." Mr. Lindsay looked up dreamily. "I beg your pardon Monsieur, did you speak ?" "Yes, Monsieur, I did speak : I repeat you shall not take my portrait." "Your portrait, Monsieur ?" "Yes, my portrait !" "But Monsieur," said Mr. Lindsay with an air of candour and surprise, "I never dreamed of taking your portrait." "Sacre Nom," shouted the old gentleman, "I saw you do it, every one saw you do it." "Indeed Monsieur, I was simply sketching from nature as the train."—"An impudent subterfuge sir," interrupted the old gentleman, "an impudent subterfuge and nothing less." "Monsieur," said Mr. Lindsay haughtily, "that is an expressionI must request you to retract." "I assure you on the word of a gentleman." "A gentleman, indeed ! a pretty gentleman ! he takes my portrait, and"—"I have *not* taken your portrait Monsieur." "Good heavens," cried the old gentleman looking round, "was ever such assurance, did not every one present see him in the act ? I appeal to every one—did you not all see this person taking my portrait." "Well then if it must come to this," said Mr. Lindsay, "I will not contradict you again ; let the sketch be evidence, and let the ladies and gentlemen decide whether it is really the portrait of Monsieur, and if they think it like." Saying this he held up the book and displayed a head, sketched with admirable spirit and cleverness, the head of an *Ass* with a thistle in his mouth ! Of course there was a roar of laughter from every one. As for the old gentleman—the victim of this practical joke—he glared at every one all round, swore it was a premeditated insult, and swelling with rage, flung himself back in his corner, and looked resolutely in an opposite direction. Mr. Lindsay talks of going to Bombay this winter, and should he do so I will give him a letter of introduction to you, and I am sure he will entertain you immensely. India seems to be making great preparations for the reception of the Prince of Wales and he ought to, and no doubt will, enjoy his trip immensely. At present it is arranged he shall return round the Cape. The Princess is to remain quietly at Sandringham with the children—a great mistake I think, she ought to go with her husband. Where will she ever see anything so grand and glorious as the scenery of the Himalayas, and then the great attraction would be everything being so thoroughly un-English and unlike what one sees at home. No tour on the Continent, however beautiful, would have half such fascination for me as this tour of India would have. Captain Carr Glyn, who is to command the Serapis, is a friend of ours, and he took me all over it the other day. The part of the ship to which the greatest attention is being paid is, of course, the saloon, on the after part of the upper deck, and which on ordinary occasions is used by the naval and military officers and ladies on board. The majority of the fittings of the saloon have been removed, and workmen are now busily engaged in refitting and embellishing. The exact style of decoration is it to be left to the taste and judgment of the Prince of Wales, the patterns of decorations all being submitted to him for his decision. The ceiling of the saloon is being covered with fine white canvas to hide the cracks which exist. The saloon has been extended right back to the stern windows, and further extension has been effected by the removal of five of the aft cabins on either side. A large additional space has thus been obtained, and it will be used as outer and inner reception rooms, which will be divided from one another, when required, by curtains. The tables ordinarily in use are to be replaced by one which can be so arranged as to accommodate either 12 or 24 sitters, whilst on extraordinary occasions this will give place to a table of horse-shoe shape, which will provide sitting-room for 60 persons. The saloon is to be fitted with 6 punkas, and temporary arrangements have been made with the P. and O. Company for the supply of 6 punkawallas, who are adepts at working the punkas. The carpet for the saloon has already been chosen by His Royal Highness, as has also the chintz for the sleeping compartments, and they are as handsome as they are tasteful, the chintz being similar to that used on board the Royal Yachts. Garrard is going to supply £10,000 worth of silver plate on loan, all of which will be placed on board at Admiralty risk. The sleeping apartments of the Prince will be on either side of the saloon, the inner bulk headings of the ship having been displaced in order to provide the requisite accommodation for the Prince. On the trip to India the sleeping apartments on the starboard side will be occupied by His Royal Highness, whilst those on the port side will be used if the Serapis returns *via* the Suez Canal, which is rather doubtful, the Prince, it is understood, having expressed a wish to make the homeward voyage round the Cape. The noblemen and gentlemen who accompany the Prince are to occupy the whole of the aft part of the main deck where 15 cabins are being fitted up for them, whilst the cabins on the lower deck, usually occupied by subalterns and subordinates, will be devoted to the servants of the Prince and his suite. The Royal party, including servants, will be about 50. A handsome staircase has been fitted to lead from the main deck, on the port side of which the Prince will receive visitors to the saloon above. The Serapis will remain painted white as at present, but will have a gilt moulding substituted for the green stripe which runs round her. The painting and varnishing of the interior of the vessel forward of the royal portion has been left to the taste of Captain Carr Glyn and his principal officers, who have decided that French grey and white shall form the prevailingt tints. All fittings, including the hand rails by which the troops steady themselves during rough weather, which are not absolutely required, are being pulled down, and, in fact, everything is being done to make the vessel look as smart and trim as possible. The poop and quarterdeck will be covered with white floorcloth which will extend forward to the mainmast. The Serapis, according to present arrangements, is to leave Portsmouth on the 6th of October, proceeding thence to Brindisi to embark the Royal party, whilst the Prince's Yacht, the Osborne, will probably proceed to Suez and there await the arrival of the Serapis, to which she will act as a pilot in the voyage through the Canal and the Red Sea. The Serapis is to carry nine months' provisions, including 25 tons of ice. I am sending you out by this mail two books, or rather one is only a pamphlet written by Selim Agha. He was the companion and factotum to Captain Burton in his travels on the West Coast of Africa, and it is chiefly interesting because written by a native. I was very much struck by the excellent style in which it was written and quite set it down to the pen of some well educated European ; but Captain and Mrs. Burton (who I know intimately) both assured me that it was entirely composed by Selim himself. There is an account of his parentage and career as a slave and also of a trip up the Congo. Captain Burton has gone with a party of friends to explore the island of Iceland. He is going to write a book on the hot springs and natural curiosities of the place. He is a wonderful man, speaks over *thirty* languages, and there is no subject he cannot converse on and converse well too. Mrs. Burton is equally charming, and very talented also. She possesses the art—and a great art it is—of saying *common* things *uncommonly* well. The other book I am sending you is Tennyson's last poem, "Queen Mary." It has been much criticised, but the best judges consider it a very fine poem. I think myself Mary's character is splendidly drawn. Her fierce passionate love for Phillip, which repulses instead of winning him, would win your sympathy for her, did you not feel how utterly degrading it is for any woman to grovel at the feet of a man who spurns her from him, and her hatreds, like her love, she has no control over. She seems to have inherited all the great vices of her race, with but few of their virtues, and yet there are a few redeeming qualities, and you lay down the book feeling if she had been better trained and taught, she might have made a fine character. She should have had impressed upon her the words of a favourite poet. Do you remember them ?—

> "Do anything but love ;
> Or, if thou lovest, and art a woman
> Hide they love from him whom thou dost worship."

There is a good deal of common sense in this advice, but I think the middle course the safer one : there is no need to fall into Charybdis because you avoid Scylla. Talking of love do you remember my favourite liqueur, "Parfait Amour," a lovely rose coloured liqueur. Well, a short time ago we were in Paris for a few days, and asked for some at the hotel we were staying at. The garcon looked at me and said with unmistakable emphasis, "madam, il n'y en a pas !" You will have seen by the papers old Sir Charles Locock is dead. He died where he had lived for the last years of his life, at his lovely place near Ryde in the Isle of Wight. The Queen who is at Osborn, went to see him three times during his last illness, and each time he was insensible and did not recognize her. The last time, as she stood by his bedside, he suddenly opened his eyes, looked at her, and then while his whole face lighted up, he said, "Oh, my beloved Queen ! I did not know it was you." He tried to raise himself up that he might kiss her hand, but the effort was too much for him and he fell back on his pillow and died with the words still on his lips. The Queen burst into tears, and for some time stood by his side, she could not realize he was dead. She had known him intimately from a child and was much attached to him. And now I must draw this long scribble to a conclusion. There is so much more I should like to tell you, but I will try and not let so long a time elapse before writing again. I shall expect you to write me flowing accounts of all the grand doings in Bombay when the Prince comes. I had some thoughts of applying to go out as stewardess to the Serapis, that I might see all the fun, but Fred. won't hear of it. English husbands are great tyrants, are they not ? Good-bye with much love.—Ever your attached friend,

CONSTANCE VILLIERS.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CONFESSIONAL IN PROTESTANT BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Rev. Luke Rivington, it would appear from a notice given by him from the pulpit at the conclusion of the last Sunday evening service, has determined upon introducing the confessional at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon. All I can say is if that reverend gentleman was a Protestant minister, he would not have attempted the introduction of that practise. It will be remembered that the reformation, as completed in 1552, abolished auricular confession ; and no one acquainted with the history of our Prayer Book, and with the writings of our reformers, can doubt this. It is with that painful and un-English sophistry, which characterizes the Ritualistic party, that they essay to show that confession, as practised by them differs widely from confession as practised by the Church of Rome, inasmuch as Rome makes confession compulsory but ritualism does not. It is an undeniable fact that the reformers banished from the Church of England auricular confession, and therefore all attempts on the part of the Rev. Luke Rivington to re-introduce it in whatever form is a blow aimed at the Reformation. If he considers that he is more wise than the Reformers who gave up their lives to maintain the integrity of the Reformation, and to hand it down to their ancestors unsullied and whole, then by all means let him cherish that fallacious idea to himself, but not disseminate it from the pulpit to auditors who are Protestants and who will not permit such a gross outrage against the Reformation to pass by unnoticed. I presume he is living under the idea that he is a loyal son of the Church of England, as he himself declared to the Archdeacon. If so, he would rigidly conform to the oaths taken at his ordination "to be ready with all faithful diligence to drive away all erroneous and strange doctrine contrary to God's Word." At the meeting of the English Church Union in January 1868, when a resolution was passed deprecating the admision of the laity into the councils of the Church, the Rev. Luke Rivington is reported to have said that it was one of the noblest prerogatives of the laity to listen and obey. How can he reconcile his present action with his words uttered seven years ago ? It is useless in him to disguise the fact that he and his colleagues are not more than Protestants if they are that at all ; as sufficient and confirmatory proofs have oozed out from time to time very recently to convince one to the contrary, despite his assertions made to Bishop Meurin that they are undeniably and irreconcilably Protestants. What stronger proof is required in substantiation of this idea than the attempt at introduction of the confessional, laying aside others of just as great importance ? He was quite right when he said that he expected to meet with opposition in his essay at its introduction. I hope the congregation of Mazagon will not look on coldly at this intrusion of an abhorrent and dangerous doctrine but manifest in some manner their utter disapproval of the course the Rev. Luke has taken. One way would be by keeping aloof from the Church and the Fathers.

Sept. 3. ANTI-RITUALIST.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY.

THE sixth ordinary general meeting of the Frere Land and Pier Company was held on Thursday afternoon at No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, when a large number of shareholders were present. Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama occupied the chair. After the notice convening the meeting and the directors' report had been read, the following resolutions were carried unanimously :—

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, That the directors' report and balance sheet and profit and loss account up to 31st May last be received and adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, and seconded by Mr. Lukmishunker Hurripursad, That the balance of profit and loss be carried forward.

Proposed by Mr. Nursey Kessowjee, and seconded by Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, That Messrs. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy and Pestonji Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy be elected directors of the company.

Proposed by Mr. Bhicajee Nowrojee Pallonjee, and seconded by Mr. Lukmishunker Hurripursad, That Messrs. Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia and Ardasir Cursetjee Furdoonjee be elected auditors, and that their remuneration be Rs. 100 each.

On Mr. Motiram Bhugoobhoy, who had been auditor in past years, declining to be elected for the present year, it was proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and seconded by Mr. Bhicajee Nowrojee Pallonjee, That the best thanks of the shareholders be tendered to Mr. Motiram Bhugoobhoy for his past services as auditor.

Proposed by Mr. Lukmishunker Hurripursad, and seconded by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, That a lease of land from the company to Mr. Kessowjee Naik of 32,394 square yards for a term of 99 years renewable from the 1st of August 1874 at an annual rent of Rs. 1,980 be and is hereby confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, and seconded by Mr. Manecklall Goculdass, That the special resolution appointing Mr. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy secretary and treasurer of the company, passed at the ordinary general meeting of the shareholders on the 29th July 1874 and confirmed at the general meeting of the shareholders held on the 17th August 1874, be and is hereby cancelled.

Proposed by Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, and seconded by Mr. Bhicajee Nowrojee Pallonjee, That the best banks of the shareholders of the company are due to Mr. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy for his zealous and able management of the affairs of the company during his tenure of office.

Proposed by Mr. Muncherjee Merwanjee Dadina, and seconded by Mr. Lukmishunker Hurripursad, That Nursey Kessowjee, Esq., be and is hereby appointed secretary and treasurer of the company at a remuneratian of Rs. 500 per mensem, and that as such secretary and treasurer he shall have the general management of the business of the company subject to the control of and under the direction of the board of directros of the company.

Proposed by Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, and seconded by Mr. Bhicajee Nowrojee Pallonjee, That the directors be and are hereby requested that it is the earnest wish of the shareholders that the whole of the employés of the company be not dispensed with, but that their services be retained by the company as long as they are able to serve it.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

CONVULSIONS IN TEETHING.—None but anxious Mothers know the worry of "Teething Time," and the nursery has no more innocent help than Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup, which, applied to the Infant's Gums, relieves the pain and prevents convulsions. None genuine without the name of "Barclay & Sons, Farringdonstreet, London," is on the stamp. Sold by all Chemists, at 2s. 9d. a bottle.—Agents TREACHER & Co. Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

THE CRICKET MATCH.—NORTH AGAINST SOUTH.

POONA, 3RD SEPT.

First innings, North, 116 runs. Wyer bowled wickets running. South, first innings, 159 runs; seven wickets down; Wyer 58 runs. West hit a clean eighter.

THE STAFF OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ALLAHABAD, 3RD SEPT.

Captain Bradford, a good soldier, sportsman and companion, will be attached to the Prince of Wales' Indian Staff during His Royal Highness' visit.

CAPTAIN LIOT COMMITTED FOR TRIAL ON A CHARGE OF FORGERY.

Captain Liot, R. A., has been committed for trial by the Superintendent of the Dun to the High Court, North-West Provinces, on a charge of forgery.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COLLISION OFF THE IRISH COAST.

LONDON, 2ND SEPT.

The ironclads Ironduke and Vanguard came into collision off Wicklow during a dense fog.

The latter sank in 19 fathoms of water but all lives were saved.

VIOLATION OF SERVIAN TERRITORY BY THE TURKS.

RAGUSA, 3RD SEPT.

The Turkish troops have violated Servian territory, having burnt a village, killed some of the inhabitants, and seized upon a quantity of their cattle. Popular feeling in Servia is very excited against Turkey.

LONDON, 2ND SEPT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera....................	4⅝d.
Exchange on India..................	1s. 9 11/16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	92¼
4½ do. do.	93¾
5½ do. do.	98⅞
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅜
Bar Silver............................	56¾

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes..£15,062,500 Dec. £625,000.
Bills Discounted ..£18,375,000 Inc. £625,000.
Bullion ....£29,000,000 Dec. £312,500.

STEAMER REPORT.

TRINCOMALIE, 3RD SEPT., 3-40 P.M.

H. M. S. Undaunted, from Zanzibar, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 3rd September, 4-45 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind W. Ther. 81. Fall of rain 63 cents.

CARWAR, 3rd September, 5 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind, N. W. 4. Ther. 84. Bar. 29·82. Fall of rain 22 cents.

MANGALORE, 3rd September, 4-40 P.M.—Weather clear. Wind S. W. Ther. max. 80, min. 74. W. B. 79. Bar. 29·73. Fall of rain 57 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3rd September, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind W. strong. Ther. 92. Bar. 29·76.

VINGORLA, 3rd September, 5 P.M.—Weather clear. Wind S. W. strong. Ther. 86. Fall of rain 1 inch 8 cents.

WE are glad to hear that Mr. A. C. Oliphant is now able to go about again, and, though much cut about the face, suffers no other ill effects from his recent fall from a horse at Poona.

THE first and second class Chiefs have now been warned to be in Bombay by the 25th of October, instead of the 30th, so that the exchange of visits between them and the Governor of Bombay may be over, and a little rest allowed to Government officials, before the arrival of the Viceroy on the 4th of November.

THE Duke of Buckingham has appointed Major Hobart, R. A., late Military Secretary to Lord Hobart, and now Military Secretary to the Honorable W. Robinson, to a similar position on his Grace's Staff. Captain Willoughby, A.D.C., to the late and present Governor, is to remain in a similar capacity for six months on the Duke's Staff.

WE learn by telegram from Calcutta that the contract for the display of fireworks on the maidan, costing rupees 15,000, also the contract for illuminating, &c., Wellington Square, Calcutta, have been given to Messrs. C. T. Brock and Company, the Crystal Palace pyrotechnists. Mr. Brock has come out on the business of his firm; he arrived in Bombay a few weeks ago, and after staying here a short time proceeded to Calcutta.

THE *Bassein Weekly News* understands that Mr. Sutton has proceeded towards Kan-gyeedoung to make a survey of the district in that direction with a view of ultimately having a canal or creek cut to connect the Sandoway with the Ngagoon, as the Deputy Commissioner is anxious to open and develop the trade of a rich and important portion of his charge which is now much neglected, owing to the want of a proper navigable route to connect it with Bassein.

THE extract following, published in a Bangalore paper, is part of a private letter lately received:—"As I have already let you know, Miss Carpenter is anxious to visit Bangalore. She will probably stay a fortnight, or perhaps a month in the Province, and will during that time visit Mysore and Seringapatam, Halibode ruins, and if possible go to the Gairsoppa Falls. She will bring letters of introduction from Lords Salisbury, Shaftsbury and other friends at home, and will no doubt be hospitably entertained during her stay among you."

THE *Neilgherry Courier* says that the Battery of Royal Artillery at Trichinopoly have received orders to select and train ten soldier drivers, and twenty horses for carriage draft. These horses and drivers are for the purpose of conveying His Royal Highness to and from Coimbatore and the Annomallays on the occasion of his shooting trip. Carriages are to be sent from Madras, and the teams will be posted at four different stations on the road, four pairs of horses to a relay, and one relay spare. The road, too, which is a very rough one, has been ordered to be put into proper repair for the occasion.

IT may be of interest to our readers to know that the list of the Detached Squadron, expected here in the beginning of November, as it now stands, is as follows:—

H. M. S. Narcissus, 28 guns, 3,548 tons, 400 H. P., Rear-Admiral R. Lambert, C.B., Capt. Lord Charles Scott.
H. M. S. Doris, 24 guns, 3,005 tons, 800 H. P., Capt. Hon'ble E. Freemantle, C.B.
H. M. S. Immortalitie, 28 guns, 3,984 tons, 600 H. P., Capt. Hume.
H. M. S. Newcastle, 31 guns, 4,020 tons, 600 H. P., Capt. R. G. Douglas.
H. M. S. Raliegh, 22 guns, 5,200 tons, 800 H. P., Capt. G. Tryon, C.B.
H. M. S. Topage, 28 guns, 3,915 tons, 600 H. P., Capt. Thurpp.

All classed as steam Frigates.

THE Agra paper states that unusually grand preparations are being made at Jeypore for the reception of the Prince of Wales. Not only are the palace and the public gardens being prepared for such an illumination as has never been known before, but the whole city, in every lane and street, will be brilliantly lighted. Every shop in the main streets will be repainted in the gayest colors imaginable and hung with banners and crossings of the gaudiest hues. If rumour is right the public treasury alone will contribute £10,000 towards illuminations and fireworks only. In the midst of all these preparations there was a severe earthquake on the morning of the 28th Aug. It is described as having been very severe. Will this be regarded as a bad omen? The Chief is out at Kattipoora, his shooting box.

THE Darjeeling paper informs us that the embankment for the Northern Bengal Railway is now finished for all practical purposes from the Ganges to Julpigoree. Plate-laying was begun on the line last month, at a point 60 miles north of the Ganges, up to which good water-communication is available, and from this place the laying of rails will proceed steadily and without a break to Julpigoree. Two engines are being constructed, and material trains will commence running next month. By the middle of next rains it is considered probable that it will be feasible to run a locomotive into Julpigoree. It is hoped that orders will be received for proceeding with the extension of the line from Julpigoree to the foot of the hills in time to allow of work being commenced next season.

THE announcement appears in the Calcutta *Statesman* that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal intends to pay a State visit to the Raja of Sikkim during the early part of October. The object of this visit may probably be, as suggested, to open up a trade route into Thibet. The difficulties are considerable, owing chiefly to the desire of the authorities in Thibet to discourage communication with foreigners, but it is well known that the Bengal Government has long desired to do the work, and that the difficulty is to persuade the Government of India to grant the funds, but now perhaps money enough may be found to prosecute the frontier policy of 1861. Sir Richard Temple may have been authorised to see to all arrangements necessary for commencing operations, and that this may be the true explanation of his intended visit.

THE local paper states that Sir Frederick Haines would leave Ootacamund on Thursday last for Bangalore, accompanied by Major Kerr, Aide-de Camp, General Howlett, Quater-Master-General, and Colonel Couchman, Deputy Adjutant-General of Artillery; the object of the trip being to select a site for the mobilization of the troops which will be ordered to Bangalore on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to that place, during His Royal Highness' approaching Indian tour. Opportunity will also be taken to inspect the horses of the remounts at Oossoor before the assembly of the Annual Board. The party is expected to return to Ootacamund after an absence of ten days. Colonel Gough, the Commander-in-Chief's Military Secretary, is a Member of the Remount Committe, and will leave Ootacamund for Oossoor some time next week.

WE have to acknowledge receipt of four splendid maps of Turkestan and the countries between British and Russian dominions in Asia. These maps have appeared just at the right time and they are evidently very carefully compiled. They are mapped on the basis of the surveys made by British and Russian officers up to 1875, and they have been compiled under the orders of Colonel F. C. Walker R.E., F.R.S., Superintendent Great Trignometrical Survey of India. They are on a scale of 32 miles to an inch, and extend from the Caspian Sea from Baku, showing Khiva, the Amou Daria and the sea of Aral; then stretching as far as the Lake Balkhash, including Kashgar, Yarkand, and part of Chinese Tibet, bringing in Cashmere, showing the Punjab down to Mooltan, then running up to Peshawur, Cabul, taking a large portion of Afghanistan, showing the northern part of Persia and the head of the Persian Gulf. These fine maps, in short, afford the student of the political situation of Turkestan and Central Asia an ample opportunity of becoming fully acquainted with the interesting intricacies of the whole question.

THE Trichinopoly case, which has excited interest enough in that locality to have earned the name of the *cause celèbré*, came on again for hearing on Friday last. In this case Mrs. Orme, Mistress of the St. John's Parochial School, sued the printer of the *South India Times* for publishing a letter in his columns containing allusions which the plaintiff considers refer to her. Three or four witnesses were examined, all of whom declared they thought the allusions in the letter were to Mrs. Orme. As noticed a few days ago, the letter said that a schoolmistress neglected her duties by writing love letters and making vain attempts at matrimony. The plaintiff's case was concluded on Friday, and the defendant pleaded not guilty and stated as follows:—I am printer and publisher of the *South India Times*. The letter referred to is not libellous, nor does it refer to Mrs. Orme. It refers to some school-mistresses that are badly paid. That is all I have to say. The letter is a general one, and doesn't refer to any particular person. I don't think any one reading it would apply it to any particular person. It refers to a class. I have several witness whom I wish to be summoned; and whom he named. The case was then adjourned to the 1st Sept.

AFTER quoting the heartless and discreditable remarks of the London Correspondent of the *Times of India* about the victim of Colonel Baker, the *Bangalore Spectator* writes as follows:—"The correspondent is not to be congratulated on the would-be sarcastic tone in which he handles a very disagreeable subject: and in the face of the eulogy passed on the young lady by the presiding judge, the marked delicacy and consideration shown her by her own counsel and the counsel retained for Colonel Baker's defence, and the modesty and refinement of her demeanour when in Court; the insulting remarks of the military correspondent go for nothing. His evident intimacy with "young ladies of third rate boarding schools," and "the young women at Spiers and Pond's," is perhaps a valid excuse for his treatment of the case, for it is quite clear that in comparing Miss Dickinson to the class of young women of whom he writes so debonnairly, he cannot know much of good society in general. Colonel Nassau Lees' fling at the Engineers is in quite as bad taste, as his contemptuous treatment of an innocent and high spirited girl, whose only fault is that she refused to listen to the advances of a libidinous scoundrel who happened at the same time to be a curled darling of society—that is society as depicted in *Vanity Fair*; but his remarks, such as they are, are worthless, and beneath contempt."

THE Calcutta papers give the following account of a collision in the Hooghly:—Last Monday evening an accident occurred in the river at the Koilah Ghaut mooring resulting in, what is by some considered to be, the total loss of the British ship, the British Viceroy, from Liverpool, with a cargo of salt. The ill-fated vessel had just been towed in by the Columbus; and whilst arrangements were being made to put her into her proper berth in the moorings, she broke her shear, and a strong ebb-tide catching her on her starboard bow, she drifted on till her stern came in contact with a buoy—or rather on the top of it—which evidently must have knocked a hole through her, as she immediately commenced to fill, and sank in about an hour. The wreck, as she now is, lies with her bow-sprit pointing to that of the Hooghly, and her stern in close proximity to the Cambay, whose bowsprit had been carried away the evening before from collision. We understand that the Cambay was to have sailed yesterday for Liverpool. No lives were lost, as every assistance was afforded by the officers and crews of both the Hooghly and the Cambay to the crew of the sinking vessel. The whole of the crew of the British Viceroy are now in the Sailors' Home. No one, we understand, is to be blamed, as it is pronounced a mere accident. But as a Committee of Inquiry will be held, it would be premature to pronounce a verdict. On Tuesday men were busily employed in taking down the yards, &c., and some of the Harbour Master's assistants with one of the harbour boats were also in attendance. The pumping boat was immediately in attendance, using her utmost endeavours to pump the sinking vessel, and did not leave her till she found the vessel's stern sinking.

THE Foreign Office has at last issued a circular with regard to the exchanges of presents with native chiefs during the visit of the Prince of Wales, for a copy of which we are indebted to *Indian Public Opinion*:—"I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council to communicate the following orders and instructions with reference to the exchanges of presents with native chiefs on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is desirous that the expenses of the native chiefs who may be invited to Calcutta, Bombay, and elsewhere, should be kept within the most reasonable limits possible. The Viceroy will therefore hold no ceremonial durbar; the exchange of presents, which is usual at durbars, will consequently not be made, but His Excellency will receive and return the visit of chiefs in accordance with custom in other respects. His Royal Highness will similarly receive and return visits according to the same custom and precedent which exist as regards the receipt and return of visits by the Viceroy; but there will be no exchange of presents, such as is usual when the Viceroy holds a durbar. It is probable, however, that princes and chiefs in whose States any special manufactures are produced will desire to present to His Royal Highness specimens of such manufacture; and other chiefs may also desire to present offerings to His Royal Highness. His Excellency the Viceroy does not wish to place any obstacles in the way of such presents being offered to His Royal Highness, but His Excellency is satisfied that it would be His Royal Highness's wish that such presents should not exceed in value a reasonable amount. These presents will not be dealt with in the usual manner by the Toshakhana, and should consist of such articles as it would be suitable for His Royal Highness to retain as souvenirs. It is necessary that the nature and value of the articles should be intimated beforehand to the Political Agent or other officer through whom the chief usually corresponds, in order that the pleasure of His Royal Highness may be taken. Except as provided in the preceding paragraphs, presents from princes and chiefs are not to be offered to His Royal Highness."

OAK and WALNUT CABINETS highly polished fitted with Drawers and Bramah Lock. Very pretty, suited for the Drawing-room, and adapted to a variety of purposes, just received by WATSON & COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

A SAFE VOYAGE TO GOA.—We hear that some patamars, with a number of passengers, reached Goa after a passage of two days from Bombay.

A HINDOO HOLIDAY.—The law courts and several public offices were yesterday closed on account of the Hindoo holiday known as Ganesh Chaturthi.

DEATH FROM A SNAKE-BITE.—A woman in the village of Tivin lately died from the effects of a snake-bite, which she received in her own house, in which a large snake had taken up its residence.

ASSAULT.—Bamboo Ebram and another man, both *gowlees*, were fined Rs. 5 on Thursday last, for having assaulted a man named Mahomed Hossain. The prisoners pleaded guilty when charged before Mr. Nana Morojee.

STEALING WEARING APPAREL.—Nana Shunkaram was charged, at the Girgaum Police Court on Thursday, with having stolen a quantity of wearing apparel belonging to Baba Luximon, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES.—Senhor P. A. De Carvalho was lately sent as a Special Commissioner, by the Portuguese Home Government to Goa, Damaun, Diu, Mozambique, &c., to examine and report upon the condition of affairs in those places.—*Ultramar.*

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—A man named Moses Abram Swartz was charged at the Girgaum Police Court on Thursday, with having assaulted a woman named Lizzie Cecilia, and having been found guilty, was fined Rs. 10, and bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 to keep the peace towards the complainant.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF GOA.—We learn from the *Ultramar* that His Grace the R. C. Archbishop of Goa and Primate of the East, Dr. Ornellas, is shortly to leave Portugal *en route* to his new charge. A deputation of three Vicars is to be sent from Goa to meet His Grace on his arrival in Bombay.

ILLICIT SALE OF ARSENIC.—Bapoojee Chimajee was sentenced on Thursday last to pay a fine of Rs. 75, by Mr. Nana Morojee, he having been found guilty of selling arsenic without obtaining a permit from the Commissioner of Police. The prisoner was detected by Inspector Sweeney.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played (weather permitting) by H. M.'s 20th Regiment Bombay N. I., on the General Parade Ground, near the Cricket tent, at 5.30 p.m. to-day:—

Quadrille............	Fete de Lilas	Lancotte.
Overture	Roi D'Yvetot	Adam.
Valse	K-thleen Mavourneen.	D'Albert.
Fantasia	United Service..........	Riviere.
Galop	Defile	Arban.

A NOVELTY IN BOMBAY.—During the last few days a novelty has appeared in the streets of Bombay in the shape of native shoe-blacks, who accost pedestrians with soiled boots, brushes and blacking-tin in hand. "Clean master's shoes, two pice" is the offer they make to passers-by. It is refreshing to find the street Arabs of Bombay betaking themselves to such useful occupations, in lieu of begging or living in defiance of the Penal Code.

THE GUNPUTI FESTIVAL.—This festival commenced yesterday and was celebrated with all the noise and din with which Hindoos delight to commemorate such occasions. Images highly colored and gilded, representing the tutelary deity, were exhibited for sale in large numbers on the days previous, and yesterday were carried in procession to the music of the sackbut, psaltery, dulcimer and all those various descriptions of instruments used by Hindoo musicians. The worship of Gunputi is very scrupulously observed by orthodox Hindoos, who are liberal in their offerings to this god.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—On Tuesday last, at noon, a Hindoo female was arrested for attempting to commit suicide in the sea at Back Bay. She was seen by a sepoy of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, who being in doubt as to whether she merely intended to "stem the tepid wave" for a bath, or destroy herself, gave the alarm, and a crowd soon collected on the spot, a policeman, for a wonder, being close by. The woman herself apparently treated the whole affair as a very good joke, and, when she found herself an object of such curiosity and attention, exhibited various eccentricities of conduct to impress the spectators that she was out of her mind.

THE PROGRESS OF THE BOMBAY ARYA SOMAJ.—This Association, established through the exertions of Pundit Dayanund Sarsawati, of Benares in April last, seems to have entered upon its duties in right earnest. We are given to understand that the members some weeks ago raised a small fund among themselves for the purpose of publishing essays and lectures read before the meeting which is held every Sunday in Girgaum. We are next informed that they purpose to publish the Vedas, with a Hindi translation and a commentary by Pundit Dayanund in Devanagri characters. This translation will probably throw a new light on the doctrines of the Vedas as at present interpreted by the Orientalists of Europe.

A SUGGESTION TO THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.—It would be well if the Tramway Company could arrange to stop the cars at certain spots, at convenient distances from each other, instead of, as at present, when every passenger hails them. This would be advantageous in more ways than one not only to the Company but to the public. To the former inasmuch as it would prevent the tramway horses from being spoilt, as they undoubtedly are by being pulled up at every few yards, and to the public as it would be a great saving of time to passengers. Certain spots might be fixed at which to halt the cars and at these places, which need not be very far apart, passengers might await their arrival. This, we believe, is the practice in America.

PETTY SESSIONS COURT.—An adjourned Court of Petty Sessions was held at the Fort Police Court on Thursday last, before the Acting Senior Magistrate of Police, Captain Morland and Rao Nana Moroba. The only business before the Court was to deliver judgment in the case of an appeal made by Mr. Eduljee Aderjee Homjee versus the Municipal Commissioner. The Court decided that the evidence adduced was insufficient to enable them to estimate the exact value of the land, and that in the absence of such evidence, they could not decide the question at issue, and the appeal was therefore dismissed. The Court, however, recommended that the Municipal Commissioner should purchase the entire lot of ground held by the appellant, inasmuch as the evidence clearly showed that the portion unappropriated was entirely useless from its peculiar position.

INTERPRETERS.—The system of employing special interpreters in the local Police Courts, when particular cases are brought up, without any satisfactory proof of their linguistic attainments, seems to call for reform. We may mention that yesterday, in the Girgaum Police Court, during the hearing of the adultery case, there were two competitors for the duties of interpreter in German, the language in which the complainant gave his evidence. The pleader for the complainant was desirous of retaining the services of one and the pleader for the defendant the services of the other. One was sworn, but after he had proceeded for a few minutes in the cross-examination there was a discussion as to whether he and the complainant understood each other, and this point having been decided in the negative, the other competitor was duly installed.

A VALUABLE PUBLICATION.—A work of considerable interest to antiquarians and others who delight to know something of relics and religious systems connected with them, has just been published by Dr. J. Gerson Da Cunha, of Bombay. The subject of the work is "The Tooth-relic of Ceylon," or the sacred tooth of Gautama Buddha, which has occupied so much attention, and which has played so prominent a part in the religious history of the South and the progress and development of Buddhism. The book consists of seventy octavo pages, and contains a sketch of the life and system of Sakya Muni or Gautama Buddha, the founder of Buddhism, besides a history of the "Tooth-relic," and the various legends connected with it. The work contains, as we have said, much valuable information, and is very pleasant reading. It is published by Messrs. Thacker Vining, & Co. Want of space prevents us from giving extracts from this interesting volume, but we can recommend the perusal of it to our readers.

JACOBABAD is again surrounded by water, but no danger is apprehended from the flood. The cultivators appear to be the only sufferers, all the crops on the Jacobabad and Shikarpoor road having been swept away.—*Sind News.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. THIBET, Captain C. H. Eastley, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the English Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Brindisi—Mr H J. Place.
For Suez—The Ven. Arch. Gray and servant.

THE ORPHEUS OPERETTA COMPANY.

THIS evening the two prominent members of the Orpheus Operetta Company—Messrs. Norville and Hogarth, take their benefit. The evening's entertainment will be attended by the members of the Bombay Club who have taken a number of seats in the dress circle, and as there is an excellent programme of the performances which we noticed yesterday, a full house may be expected—a fact that adds considerably to the enjoyment of the evening, for a goodly company is an encouragement to performers and a pleasure to visitors; we may therefore justly anticipate a crowded house at Grant Road this evening.

GENTLEMEN'S BLACK and DRAB FELT HATS and the TERAI HAT, now so fashionable. A fresh consignment of the newest Shapes just received by WATSON & COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

DATE.	DAYS.	COLABA. Ins.	COLABA. Cts.	FORT. Ins.	FORT. Cts.	BYCULLA. Ins.	BYCULLA. Cts.
August	29th, Sunday	1	12	1	54	0	33
,,	30th, Monday	2	46	0	5	0	74
,,	31st, Tuesday	0	18	1	20	1	18
Sept.	1st, Wednesday......	3	66	1	90	2	23
,,	2nd, Thursday	0	17	1	25	1	52
,,	3rd, Friday	0	0	0	61	0	0
		7	59	6	55	6	00
Previously Registered		47	82	44	70	56	45
Total fall up to date.		55	41	51	25	62	45

DIVINE SERVICES.

15TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 5TH SEPT. 1875.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Morning prayer. 11 A.M.—Litany and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 168 and 330. 6 P.M.—Evening prayer and sermon. Hymns 274, 370 and 314. The offertories will be given to the Lawrence Military Asylum, Aboo.

ST. ANDREW'S CURCH, APOLLO ST., FORT.

[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

Morning Service at 11 o'clock—Psalm 63, Tune Jackson, 111. Hymn 135, Tune Olivet, 220. Hymn 81, Tune Elliot, 396. Hymn 141, Tune Abraham, 236. Evening Service at 6 o clock—(The Lord's Supper), Psalm 103, 8-13, Tune, St. Paul, 154. Hymn 189, Tune Halle, 259. Para 35, Tune Communion, 9. Para 60, Tune Kilmarnock, 114.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Public Service will be held at the following places during the coming week:—
Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; Forbes Street, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-3 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m.—All persons are cordially invited.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

SUNDAY SERVICES—11 A.M. and 6 P.M. Young Men's Meeting, 7 A.M. Sunday School, 4-30 P.M.
WEEK-DAY SERVICES—Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 P.M.

POONA ANNUAL REGATTA.

FIRST DAY.

3rd September, 1875.

JUDGES.	STARTERS.
Colonel Harris.	Colonel Plomer.
Colonel Green.	F L Goldsmith, Esq.

UMPIRE.

Colonel Macdonald.

FIRST RACE.—4-30 P.M.

Junior Sculls.

First Heat—Distance ½ mile.

H D Thomas............	1	0	R Shute	10	0
Colours—Blue & White.			Colour—Eton Blue.		

SECOND RACE.—5 P.M.

Service Fours.

Distance—One mile.

Royal Fusiliers Crew.			British Military Crew.		
1. H P Rodrick......	10	3	1. F Beauclerk	11	0
2. J C Clarke	10	2	2. A G Daubeny......	11	7
3. H A Anderson ...	10	3	3. W H Haydon	11	0
St.—C G Donald ...	11	1	St.—S W Tyndal.........	13	4
Cox—G F Herbert ...	7	12	Cox—W C Owen.........	7	12
Colours—Blue & White.			Colour—Black.		

The Civil Service Crew.

1. W C Hughes	9	12
2. R B Joyner..............................	10	7
3. A B Fforde	12	1
St.—H T Ommanney	10	10
Cox—C H Candy	7	6
Colours—Yellow and Black.		

THIRD RACE.—5-30 P.M.

Junior Pair.

Distance—½ mile.

1. H D Thomas	11	0	1. C B Down	11	10
St.—A B Fforde	12	0	St.—F Beauclerk ...	11	0
Cox—W C Owen ...	7	12	Cox—C H Candy.. ...	7	6
Colours—Blue and White.			Colours—White.		

FOURTH RACE.—5-45 P.M.

Senior Sculls.

Distance—One mile.

H T Ommanney	10	10	R B Joyner................	10	7
Colour—Crimson.			Colours—Black and Yellow.		

FIFTH RACE.—6 P.M.

Scratch Fours.

First Heat—Distance ½ mile.

SIXTH RACE.—6-30 P.M.

Scratch Fours.

Second Heat.

SCRATCH FOURS, SEPT. 3RD, 1875.

First Heat.

1. Adams.	1. H. Lucas.
2. Simpson.	2. Oxenham.
3. Clarke.	3. Rodick.
St.—Tyndall.	St.—Thomas.

Second Heat.

1. Shuttleworth.	1. Whiting.
2. Hughes.	2. Samuells.
3. Gibbs.	3. Macdonald.
St.—Donald.	St.—Joyner.

—*Deccan Herald.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE DILEMMA.

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of August 28.)

(*Blackwood's Magazine for August.*)

YORKE had of late become somewhat intimate with Braddon. The latter was a disappointed man, remanded not long before from the headquarter staff to regimental duty; and his temper, soured by the misfortune which had marred a career of promise, rather jumped with the young man's present frame of mind. Yorke indeed was the only man in the regiment who saw anything of Braddon except on duty or at the mess, and he would often pass some of his long hours in the other's bungalow, in desultory talk or reading the books with which Braddon was well supplied. It was, however, only during the day that they met. Braddon usually passed his evenings alone, and although no one in the regiment had ever seen him the worse for drink rumour had it that the vice which it was supposed had been the cause of his downfall was becoming a confirmed habit, and that he seldom went sober to bed. On the present occasion, however, Braddon proposed a move into his compound, where on the gravel space before the verandah were a couple of lounging-chairs and a low table with bottles and glasses, and seating himself, invited his companion to take a cheroot and glass of brandy-and-water. Yorke accepted the cheroot, but declined the other refreshment, and the two began talking.

The conversation turned naturally on late events and the temper of the army, for already there had been hangings and disbandments. At the mess-table the subject was avoided, because some of the servants understood English; but in private little else was now talked about.

"Braywell, after all, is no worse than others, with his tomfoolery about hot fire, and gallant conduct, and the rest of it," observed Braddon, at one point of the conversation. "It is merely what he has been brought up to. Look at the way in which Lord Ellenborough beladed the troops which did not surrender in Afghanistan or had the pluck to face the enemy in the open. That wasn't the way old Lord Lake and the Duke went to work. We have gone on pampering and buttering up the sepoy whenever he does his duty, till really one might suppose it was the recognised business of a soldier to run away, and quite a surprising and creditable circumstance if he does not. Every little skirmish, too, now-a-days is magnified into a great battle."

"Still we had our real battles too," said Yorke. "Surely there has seldom been harder fighting anywhere than in the Sutlej campaign."

"But the sepoys did run away then; at any rate a great many of them did, and a good many Europeans too. For the matter of that, Europeans know how to run away very freely sometimes, but then there is this difference between them and the sepoy, that they are always thoroughly ashamed of themselves, and ready to come up to the scratch again fresher than ever; but at the end of the first day at Ferozshah the sepoys had got the heart pretty well taken out of them; Lord Hardinge clubbed what European troops he could get together next morning and went in at the enemy; and if that handful of men had not been game, we should have been driven out of the country. There were no reserves to speak of."

"And yet the sepoys have fought well at times."

"Yes, and will fight well again if kept in order. The sepoy is a brave fellow enough—no man faces death, as a rule, with more indifference when he is in the humour; but you can't expect mercenary troops to fight properly without discipline."

"But don't you think the discipline, on the whole, is good? Where would you find less crime in an army, or better conduct?"

"Well, they don't drink," said Braddon, bitterly, "and so have no cause to misbehave; and they are obedient enough, no doubt, so long as you don't give them any orders."

"How not give them any orders?"

"Oh, of course, so long as you give them any customary orders, which they think proper, they will obey you readily enough. If a parade is ordered for to-morrow morning, I daresay you will find all the men there. But tell them to do anything they don't like—to intrench themselves on a campaign, for example, or to use a new kind of cartridge, or to march to a bad part of the country out of their turn—and then see the sort of fashion in which you are obeyed. It wasn't so long ago that our own noble regiment refused to go on a campaign for the precious reason that they had just come off a campaign. Or meet the sepoy of another regiment off duty, and see if he treats you as a soldier should behave to an officer. No; discipline has departed from the Bengal army this long time, and small blame to it. Everybody in office, from the governor-general and commander-in-chief downwards, has been doing his best for years past to undermine it, taking away power from commanding officers in one direction, and adding privileges in the other, till there is nothing left to hang any discipline upon, and the wonder is that the machine keeps together at all. Your commanding officers are mere dummies to take charge of the parade and draw a certain amount of pay; just as well perhaps that they are no more, considering the sort of creatures some of them are. Poor old Dumble, for example, isn't exactly the sort of man to put much responsibility upon."

"But how is it that the authorities are blind to this state of things, if it is so bad as you make out?"

"They are not blind; at any rate, not all of them. Lord Hardinge, who was a thorough soldier if ever there was one, saw plainly enough that a rotten state we were in. One day after the battle of Sobraon, when the staff were talking rather freely about the behaviour of certain regiments, he turned round and said—I was about headquarters, then, you know: 'I can tell you what, gentlemen—the next enemy you will have to fight is your own army.' And his words will come true, if we don't look out."

"Then do you really think there is any danger of the whole army ever turning against us?"

"I don't know exactly about that. The native officers and the old soldiers will hardly be such fools as to throw up their pensions, and then the Hindoos and Mussulmans wouldn't care to row in the same boat, so that there are a good many chances in our favour; but I confess I should like see every native regiment cut down to eight hundred strong, and half-a-dozen more European regiments ordered out."

Yorke noticed that while they were talking, Braddon had more than once filled his glass. This was the first time he had been witness to the habit in which it was suspected by the regiment that the latter indulged, and he would fain have interposed with a word of caution and remonstrance. But a sense of delicacy restrained him at first, and now his companion was beyond remonstrance. His voice had become thicker; and when, a few minutes later, Yorke got up to go away, he was becoming indistinct in his utterance and loud in his denunciation of the authorities; and the young man went off to his bungalow sad at heart at witnessing the falling away of his brother officer, good soldier and clever man as he was, and with the latter's forebodings about the future of the army still in his ears. Braddon and Falkland had used almost the same words. Was, then, the confidence he had expressed to Miss Cunningham in the loyalty of his regiment a mere foolish infatuation, as baseless as his dream of gaining her love?

A few more idle days were passed in the torpor of heat and false security, before the great storm broke out, engulfing at once some of the small European communities in India scattered over the country, surprised and defenceless, while others for a time endured only the bitterness of expectation. Rumours of the outbreak at Meerut and Delhi reached Mustaphabad in a few hours, and to the horror and indignation aroused by the first news, there soon followed unspeakable dread and suspense as the tidings came from one station after another of treacherous risings and murder and anarchy, and those who had so far escaped felt that the same catastrophe might at any moment overtake themselves. Here, as in every place where there were both white and black troops, the gravity of the situation was vastly aggravated by the difficulty of framing a plan of action; for to make preparations might have been to accelerate the outbreak. And the position of the officers of the native regiments was peculiarly embarrassing; for while they seemed to be regarded by the rest of the community as if in some way unwittingly the cause of the calamity, and shared for the time the odium aroused by the misconduct of the sepoys in other places, they for their part were not only precluded by their position from taking the precautions which the other European residents made, against a treacherous outbreak of their men; they would also certainly be the first victims. Right bravely, however, they faced the danger, professing unlimited confidence in their men—a confidence which, whatever they felt, they exemplified by sending their beds down to the parade-ground and sleeping there unarmed in front of the men's huts on the edge of the plain, the armed sentries marching to and fro beside them. And at times, indeed, when talking to the men—men who had never before been otherwise than docile and respectful, it seemed impossible to doubt their protestations of loyalty, their declarations even of detestation at the conduct of the regiments which had mutinied, and their professions of eagerness to be led against the common enemy. And yet a change had come over them which could not but be observed—a certain sullenness of manner, a look as if of suspicion that they were suspected, which the officers in vain endeavoured by their own appearance of confidence to ignore. Nobody else, however, expressed any confidence in the sepoys, or hesitated to avow the expectation that sooner or later they would follow the example of the mutineers elsewhere; and the officers of the hussars and European artillery were all for marching down on the native lines and disarming the sepoys by force, with sabres and grape *ad libitum* if the latter should show their teeth; and Brigadier Polwheedle, who was ready to hear advice from every one who offered it, although quite unable to make up his mind about it, received numerous proposals to this effect from the self-constituted critics of the situation; for military etiquette had disappeared for a time under the first excitement of the crisis, and people walked in and out of the brigade office as if it were a tap-room. The brigadier, however, at this juncture was disabled from active duty by a fall from his grey cob, which had happened three weeks before, causing fracture of the small bone of the leg; and the command of the station practically devolved on Colonel Tartar. Tartar was a man of decision; but while the European force at his disposal consisted only of cavalry and artillery, he was desirous of avoiding extreme measures which might precipitate an outbreak of so large a body of sepoys. In ten days a regiment of European infantry and another of Ghoorkhas, with a supply of ammunition, would arrive at Mustaphabad, when it was his intention to disarm the native regiments, and then having made his rear safe, to march with the remainder of his force to what was now the seat of war. Meanwhile the needful measures were hurried on for taking the field, and all the soldiers' wives and children were sent off in bullock-carts to the hills, under escort of the few European soldiers who were not fit for active service, and a detachment of the Nawab's troops, who were believed to be stanch. Most of the married officers took advantage of the opportunity to send off their families also.

During this time the outward aspect of the place remained unchanged; during the day-time the roads bore the same deserted aspect as usual, and the fierce hot wind had them to itself, while at sunset the residents took their customary ride or drive along the mall. But in the European barracks the guards were strengthened, and strong pickets were always on duty, while the hussars and artillery horses stood saddled in their stables. The miscellaneous European residents were all privately warned to make their way to the hussar barracks if any firing should be heard; and a cordon of observation was drawn between the European and native lines, the officers of the native regiments remaining alone with their suspected sepoys. Their tents were pitched with those of the men on the regimental parades, for the native regiments had been formally warned that they were to make part of the field force, and the officers had sent their baggage to the camp and slept there every night; but they still spent the days in their bungalows to avoid the fierce May heat, and dined in their respective mess-houses—for even among men expecting to be murdered, the formalities of life must be gone through. Ten weary, dreary days. In the European quarters there was plenty to be done, for the camp equipment of Europeans is multifarious, and hot-weather campaigning-clothes had to be improvised; but the sepoy's wants are simple and few, and after the tents were duly pitched and camels provided for carrying them, there was little remaining to do done; and the days passed slowly enough for the officers in their bungalows, now looking cheerless and dismantled, or in the mess-house discussing such items of news as found their way to Mustaphabad despite interrupted posts and telegraphs—news ever growing blacker; simulating a confidence which no one felt, talking over the details of the duty which they professed to have before them, of leading their men against the mutineers, to wipe out the stain which rested on the army; half hoping that their particular regiments might prove an exception to the rule of treachery then paramount, half expecting to be shot down suddenly, unarmed and defenceless.

"They have got a capital opportunity for polishing us off this evening, if they want to do so," observed Spragge, cheerily, who with all other officers on leave had rejoined at the first tidings of the outbreak, as they sat down to mess-dinner on the first evening of his return; "half-a-dozen of them could do the trick nicely, if they feel so disposed;" but the joke fell somewhat flat—this particular fate of a massacre while at the mess-table having already befallen the officers of another regiment down country; the suggestion was considered ill-timed in the presence of the servants, who might understand what was said; moreover, the mess-orderly sepoy was standing in the verandah—and the dinner passed off without any further attempt at jests or badinage.

One morning, after more than a week had dragged itself out in this fashion, Yorke received orders to march to the Residency with two companies to strengthen the guard there. In the state of combined suspense and monotony which made up life at that time, a movement of any sort was an acceptable change. Everything being ready for marching, the detachment started half-an-hour after the order was received; and Yorke, as he mounted his horse to follow it, was for the moment in good spirits, although he could not but be struck by the change in the European mode of life made in the last ten days, as typified by the manner of his march. When last he set out for the Residency, the authorities had been careful to choose the cool of the evening for the march. Now it was made in the full glare of a May sun at mid-day. And as he rode along in the rear of the detachment, and to windward of it to keep out of the dust made by the men's feet, it came upon him suddenly that he had been untrue to the memory of his love. During the last ten days his thoughts had scarcely once been occupied with the past; was this, he thought bitterly, to be the end of the great passion he had been hugging to his breast, and was it fear or excitement that had deadened his senses? But now as he drew near the house, his old feelings came up again. Yet no! not the same feelings. To cherish a common sort of love for the woman who could now never be his, would, he felt, be desecration. She must now be, it seemed to him, as a saint to be worshipped rather than a woman to be loved, and his heart bounded at the thought that he might now have the opportunity of proving his devotion in a way that could give no offence to the purest mind. Yet he did not even know if she were still at the Residency, or whether she had been sent away with the other ladies to a place of safety in the hills.

The detachment marched into the Residency enclosure, and halted in the same place where Yorke had encamped before—the very spot of which, only three months ago, Olivia had made the pretty sketch, and when Yorke, standing by her while she plied her brush, had bewailed the monotony of military life and its want of reality. No want of reality now, at any rate, and the only monotony that of suspense. Letting the detachment pile arms and break off, to take shelter under the trees which skirted the park wall, Yorke walked across the grounds to the house, under the portico of which divers scarlet-coated attendants were lounging as usual, and followed the man who went forward to announce him into the house. As he entered the large drawing-room, Mrs. Falkland came out of a side room and advanced to meet him. It was just here that they parted the last time he saw her, when he went off, credulous young fool, burning with love and elate with hope, to be crushed to the earth presently with shame and despair. But three short months had passed, and now hope and love had been crushed together;—and yet not love. Yorke felt in his heart that his love for the beautiful woman before him was as deep as ever; but he felt also with honest pride that it was love of a different kind; that for the future devotion must be given without acknowledgement or return; and, mingled with his anxiety at seeing her thus exposed to the threatening danger, was a feeling of elation that he might be near to share, perhaps even to shield her from it.

As Olivia came forward, Yorke noticed that she looked paler, and the rich colour and tasteful ornaments in which she had been wont to attire herself were replaced by a simple white muslin dress trimmed with a little blue ribbon, in keeping with the weather, but which made her, he thought, look taller and thinner. But he thought her also lovelier than ever.

Olivia blushed slightly, as she came forward and held out her hand. Did she at all guess what wild work she had made with his poor heart? You have come with the troops, I suppose?" she said; "my husband is very anxious to see you; will you step into his room?" And she led the way to Colonel Falkland's office.

Falkland was writing at a table in his shirt-sleeves, for the heat was intense, and the punkah was not at work. Hot though it was, Yorke thought he would never have sat down in that guise before Mrs. Falkland, if she had been his wife. The colonel held out his hand to greet him, but without rising. He wanted Yorke and his detachment, he said, to strengthen the Residency guard. The greater part of the treasure had been sent into cantonments for the use of the field force about to march, but there were still about three lakhs of rupees—a considerable temptation to the roughs in the city, who were quite ready to rise on the smallest provocation, but would keep quiet so long as the troops on guard remained stanch, which they would probably do, so long as the main body at headquarters stuck by their colours. What did Yorke think about his own regiment?

Yorke said that they were well conducted and steady enough so far, but he could not help admitting that a change had come over the manner of the sepoys, as in men who knew they were suspected, and deserved to be, after the treachery displayed at other places. Still, foolish though it might be, he could not help believing that they would prove an exception to the wholesale treachery everywhere manifested.

"Well, everything depends on General Slough; he has been sent down to take command, and arrived in cantonments this morning. And yet not everything. A blockhead may easily precipitate matters, but a Hannibal could not keep the sepoys from mutiny if they are bent on it. I am going down to cantonments presently to see what plans are determined upon, as soon as I can get my letter-writing done. This is the misfortune for us civilians," continued the colonel, looking wearily over his table covered with papers; "we have to be writing when we ought to be acting. I have been sitting here quill-driving ever since daybreak, and have not got through half the work yet. There are fifty things still to be done for the troops, and expresses to be sent in all directions."

"Cannot I act as your private secretary, sir?" asked Yorke; "I shall be only too happy to be of use."

"Thank you very much, my dear boy, but I think you should keep by the Treasury with your men just for the present. Here is my private Secretary," he added, taking his wife's right hand, as she stood beside him, with his left, without looking up; and as Yorke quitted the room to join his detachment, he thought to himself that he could never have ventured to make her his drudge, or to hold out a left hand in that way. With him she must always have been as one superior, to be treated like a queen; and he could not but admit in his state of self-abasement that Falkland was the more fitting husband for such a bride. Yet what a honeymoon for her!

Passing out of the portico, Yorke met Captain Sparrow coming on foot towards the house, and they stopped to exchange a few words, standing on the brown surface, which at that season did duty for grass, in the full blaze of the midday sun. Sparrow was pale and anxious and excited, nor had the arrival of the detachment tended to reassure him. It was perfect madness of Falkland, he exclaimed, to send for more sepoys, and to think of holding the place by force, instead of giving up the Residency and falling back on cantonments. The troops were to march eastward that night, and then the city would rise, and they would all be murdered, as sure as fate. "He won't even agree," continued the Captain, "to my giving up my own house and joining him in the Residency, lest it should seem to invite a rising; and for the same reason he wouldn't send Mrs Falkland away. It's all very well to show a bold front, but to my mind a few reasonable precautions would be better. I don't fancy being caught like a rat in a trap. All this pretence of confidence where you don't feel any seems simple infatuation. But it is no good remonstrating with him." and so saying, Sparrow passed on into the house.

The court-house, which Yorke had to guard—a long one-storeyed building with an arched verandah on each side, situated on the open plain a short distance beyond the Residency enclosure-wall—was not this day the scene of much business, the Commissioner being absent in the cantonments, and Captain Sparrow too busy, as he said, to attend, so that only the East-Indian assitant was present to conduct the Treasury routine; and the suitors who, having come out from the city, seemed disposed as they were there to make a day of it, sat squatting for the most part under the clumps of trees which surrounded the building, where also their ponies and the bullocks which had conveyed their carriages were tethered, discussing like the rest of the world the news of the day, momentous enough in itself, and not likely to have lost in importance from being retailed through the country by word of mouth; and Yorke fancied that they looked curiously at him as he passed by at the head of his men, as if wondering languidly how soon the latter would set on him.

As soon as the camel-borne tents came up, Yorke had them pitched under these trees; and, having posted his sentries in the verandah of the rooms occupied by the treasure, he passed the day himself in the Commissioner's waiting-room. Society was still so far organised that punkah-pullers were obtained; but it was symptomatic of the state of the times that the attendants had forgotten to lower the rush-blinds according to custom, so that the room swarmed with flies. At one o'clock his servant brought luncheon, cooked under a tree; but the beer was almost as hot as the curry; and flies, heat, and suspense combined, made eating almost impossible. Thus went the long day, Yorke ever and anon scanning the prospect from the verandah, looking through the trees towards the Residency to see if he could trace aught of what was happening to its inmates. It seemed impossible to realise the condition of affairs. Life all around was as quiet as ever. The sepoys not on guard lay undressed and asleep in their tents; such of the suitors as had remained were for the most part also asleep under the trees; the different court-messengers were trying to get to sleep on the shady side of the verandah. Towards the Residency not a soul was stirring. Even the crows were overcome by the fierce afternoon heat, and sat still on the boughs with their beaks open, gasping for breath. And yet how enviable his position at present compared with that of so many of his countrymen, who, if still alive, were wandering outcasts over these burnt-up plains, struggling under the fierce heat to find some place of shelter! And his turn was coming. Yet could it be that peaceful aspect was the forerunner of another such tragedy as had already occurred in other parts of India? The events of the past three months—the races and balls and other small events which then made up the business of life—seemed already to have faded away into the distance like a dream. The monotonous peace of those times had been found fault with as dreary and dull; how gladly would such dulness be welcomed back again in place of the dread expectency of their present state! And, thought the young man bitterly at times, am I not to be permitted to have even the chance of dying like a man after striking a blow in self-defence—must it be my fate to wait here inactive till it is my turn to be shot down like a dog? Then again to these despondent feelings would succeed a sensation almost of joy, as he recollected where he was, and that he had come back near to the presence of his old love; could it be, after all, that their fates were bound together?

(*To be Continued.*)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—AUG. 6.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL—REVIEW OF THE SESSION.

ON the motion for the second reading of the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill.

The Marquis of Hartington rose and said:—Before this Bill is read a second time I desire, with the permission of the House, to make some observations upon the course and conduct of public business during the present Session. (Hear, hear.) I can assure the House that I do this with the greatest reluctance—(laughter)—partly because I feel myself incompetent to enlist the attention of the House as it should be in reference to a question of this kind, after it has undergone labour so long and arduous, and partly because I feel still more incompetent to dispel those mists of illusion which somehow or other—perhaps before the conclusion of this debate we may discover how—have, in my opinion, gathered round the subject. (Hear, hear.) But statements so remarkable, and in my opinion so calculated to lead the public mind to false conclusions, have been made within the last few days that I feel myself absolutely compelled to lay before this House a plain and bare, but I trust a true, statement of some passages that have occurred within this House during the present Session, in the hope that some one more competent than I am may hereafter be able to place the matter in its true light before the public mind. (Cheers.) We are all aware that very recently the right hon. gentleman the First Lord of the Treasury dined with the Lord Mayor (cheers and laughter,) and that after the banquet he made, as he said, "some not party but rather historical comments on what may have"—I do the right hon. gentleman the justice to say that he is reported to have said—"what may have occurred recently in great places." "The Ministry," said the right hon. gentleman, "have been called upon during the last Session to redeem their pledges. During five years of opposition they had endeavoured to impress upon the country that political change was no longer the problem to be solved, but that the intelligence and energy of the country should be directed to the improvement and elevation of the people." I propose, as shortly as I can, to discuss the manner in which the right hon. gentleman and his Government have redeemed these pledges and carried out the policy stated in the words which I have just quoted. And, in the first place, let me give to the Government the credit which in my opinion, is due to them by frankly acknowledging that, in regard to the questions of the Labour Laws, they have acted wisely and boldly. (Cheers.) But I think the House will agree with me that the task was not one of such magnitude and difficulty as was represented by the Prime Minister. The question was ripe for settlement, and I believe the Government found the materials for its solution ready to their hands. (Hear, hear.) I think the right hon. gentleman the Home Secretary will not deny that he derived, at least, considerable assistance in his task from the materials which had been accumulated at the Home Office by his predecessors (hear, hear), and in the conduct of the measures through the House I think I may be permitted to say that the Government were well supported by the Opposition. I may be permitted to add that the Bills as they stand at this moment are, to a very great extent, the work of the Opposition. (Hear, hear.) To the Opposition it is due, as the right hon. gentleman boasted the other day at the Mansion-house, that punishment by imprisonment for breach of contract no longer exists. (Hear, hear.) To my right hon. friend the member for the University of London it is due that the law as to intimidation and annoyance has been made general and is not confined to particular classes. (Hear, hear.) Well, the right hon. gentleman stated that the difficulties surrounding this subject were so great that success was believed to be almost impossible. With the advantages that I have enumerated, I cannot see what difficulties the Government has had to meet and combat, unless they were their own repugnance and aversion and the repugnance and aversion of their supporters to undertake to deal with the question at all. (Hear, hear.) But while I give the Government credit for the spirit in which they have brought forward this question, I cannot give them equal credit for the manner in which they have executed their task. They adopted, as I have said, the clause of my right hon. friend the member for the University of London, but in adopting it they, to a great extent spoilt it. (Hear, hear.) They spoilt it at least in our opinion, so that we were obliged several times to divide, of course unsuccessfully, against amendments, which they introduced. Still the Bill containing that clause has gone to another place, and the Lord Chancellor of the Government has given his decision, not in favour of the clause as moved by the Government, but for the amendment proposed by the Opposition. The amendment in favour of which we divided and which the Government rejected has been proposed by the Lord Chancellor to the House of Lords. (Hear, hear.) At the same time, the Lord Chancellor, I believe, has introduced new matter into the clause, raising questions of no unimportant character, which at this period of the Session cannot be so fully discussed as they might be. Passing on to another section of the right hon. gentleman's speech at the Mansion-house, I admit that the Government has called the attention of Parliament during the present Session to many important questions affecting the social condition of the people. But I ask, have the pledges of the Government been fulfilled by merely calling attention to these questions? None of them have been broadly or completely dealt with. (Hear, hear.) Why, the Social Science Congress—an institution for which I suspect the right hon. gentleman has no great respect (a laugh)—could do as much in calling attention to questions of great public interest; and I may say that in the course of the present Session it has occurred to me that the right hon. gentleman and his Cabinet would make no indifferent members of the Social Science Congress—the right hon. gentleman himself acting as President and the heads of the Departments superintending Political Economy, Education and the other sections. (Laughter.) I maintain that in dealing with questions affecting the social condition of the people the Government have established no principal, grappled with no difficulty, solved no problem. (Hear, hear.) I maintain that the Government have subdued no class interest conflicting with the public welfare. Let us see how far these assertions can be substantiated. After reviewing at length the work of the Session the Marquis concluded as follows:—Sir, the right hon. gentleman has always been profuse in his acknowledgements of the high character of the House of Commons and of its debates. I ask the House whether, in its opinion, the character of its debates have been raised under the leadership of the right hon. gentleman. (Cheers and counter cheers.) I ask whether much time has not been spent upon personal questions—questions of privilege and other interruptions of the ordinary course of public business. I am quite aware that it would not be fair to charge all or even a large part of those interruptions upon Her Majesty's Government; but I do ask whether the right hon. gentleman led the House wisely when he supported the hon. member for Londonderry in his motion to summon the printers of two newspapers to the bar of the House upon a matter which, after all, was merely personal. (Hear, hear.) If that were a wise proceeding on the part of the right hon. gentleman, how came it that the order for the attendance of the printers at the bar was ultimately discharged but that the right hon. gentleman at the outset had not the slightest idea of what he asked the House to do? (Hear, hear.) I asked again whether it has ever happened before that a measure should be introduced only when the necessity for it had been forced upon the attention of the House by what the right hon. gentleman chose to call a dramatic scene. I say, Sir, that when we remember that dramatic scene and the circumstances which led to it, the House has reason to blush for the history of the present Session. (Opposition cheers.) Then, again, it was not until the right hon. gentleman was compelled to do so that he put upon a footing of common sense the questions of the admission of strangers to this House and the publication of its debates. I do not think I need trouble the House further. (Ironical cheers and counter cheering.) I repeat what I stated when I rose—that I have discharged this duty with reluctance. I would willingly have allowed the Session to expire with the silence which best befitted it. But when it was held up in favourable comparison with some of its glorious predecessors (cries of "Oh!" laughter, and cheers), I am bound to express the opinion, which I firmly maintain—an opinion which I believe will be re-echoed by the country, that compared with some—indeed, many—of its predecessors, this Session has been marked by feebleness, has been aimless and purposeless, barren of benefit to the country and of credit to Parliament. (Loud Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Disraeli, who was loudly cheered on rising, said, —In war, Mr. Speaker, there is a military evolution which is well known. It commences with a thundering cannonade. When the clouds are dispelled some sharpshooters are seen advancing to the front. Soon a mass of Infantry terrifies you by their compact and serried ranks. Then come squadrons of Cavalry, trampling the earth, creating dust, and waving sabres. (Cheers and laughter.) But, when the clouds have vanished, you find that your enemy has retired to a very prudent distance (renewed laughter), and this military evolution is called covering the retreat. (Cheers.) The noble lord to-night has covered the retreat of his forces, but while he has criticised what we have done in this campaign, I am unable to criticise the conduct of the noble lord and his friends. They have done nothing, for the simple reason that they have attempted nothing. (Cheers and laughter.) The noble lord has alluded to my description in another place of the three sections of the Opposition, I did not make that reference that those who heard me might draw the inference that the Opposition being broken into three sections was a source of strength to them or of embarrassment to the Government, but to show that the representation of three sets of opinion opposite to us, often contrary and sometimes contradictory, must necessarily lead to considerable—I will not say waste of time but to—expenditure of time. (Hear, hear.) If the noble lord instead of being what he now appears to have been the sedulous and silent critic of the Government (laughter) had only employed his energies and his constant presence in disciplining his forces and inspiring them with those homogeneous sentiments upon which he now looks with so much contempt, the noble lord might to-night, when he entered upon the discussion of the policy of the Government and the conduct of the Session, have brought forward the cases of rival measures which had been introduced to our notice and which were candidates for public approbation. (Hear, hear.) He might have referred to long and determined struggles he had made in favour of some great object, and the enthusiastic hosts which had supported him—at least by their enthusiasm. But the catalogue, so far as the Opposition is concerned, is a barren and ignominious one, as this attempt at the end of the Session to bring forward a motion—or rather to make a speech (laughter)—has not disproved. The noble lord has talked of my historical account; well, we have had an historical account from the noble lord this evening of the doings of the Session, and that without the excuse of its being made after dinner. (Cheers and laughter.) Let us follow the noble lord in his criticism and see what is his case. In the first place he deals with the laws, which I am glad to say have now been passed, with reference to the relations between the employers and the employed. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord could not refrain from offering his congratulations on the passing of those measures, nor from giving credit to the Government which had introduced them. But what does the noble lord go on to say? He says, "You are entitled to no great merit for passing those Acts, because you found the accumulated information upon which you acted already prepared for you at the Home Office." All I can say is that the information was never known to the right hon. gentleman. ("Hear," and a laugh.) If it was, he certainly concealed it from his colleagues, and from whoever else took an interest in the subject. ("Hear" and a laugh.) The noble lord goes on to say, "Not only did you find this accumulated information in our pigeon holes, but the most important part of the Bill was suggested by my colleagues." But the most important part of the Bill was not suggested by the right hon. gentleman to whom he refers. The amendment suggested by the right hon. gentleman was no doubt an improvement in the Bill for any one to make, but the amendment which he suggested had nothing whatever to do with the main principle of the Bill, which was the doing away with imprisonment for what we now consider a civil offence, and dealing with the law of conspiracy. The noble lord says that in dealing with a question affecting the social condition of the people the Government have proposed no new principle, and he says that our public Health Bill was a mere Bill of consolidation. That was not a mere haphazard phrase on the part of the noble lord, because he dwelt upon it, and repeated it two or three times. He dwelt upon the dexterity of the draughtsman, and said that he had no doubt that it had never been submitted to the Cabinet. No doubt, if the account of that Bill given by the noble lord is correct, it never was submitted to the Cabinet, because the Bill which was submitted to the Cabinet in December was not a mere Consolidation Bill, but contained great alterations and amendments in the existing law, and great alterations and amendments were made in it not only by the Cabinet, but also in both Houses of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) Well, then, we come next to another measure which the noble lord sneers at—the Artisans' Dwellings Bill. That, forsooth, is a mere permissive Bill—it is, in fact, perfectly nugatory, and only attempts to do that which every great city might do, and which some great cities have already done for themselves, and, in fact, it is a mere pretext and pretence for legislation. "It is an invitation merely to do something," says the noble lord; but in that case I ask, "Why did not you and your colleagues give that invitation?" (Cheers.) What has been the consequence of our giving that invitation? The consequence is that before this year passes, as I am informed by the highest authority, many millions of money will have been invested with the view of carrying out the purposes of that Bill by an association brought forward and supported by the highest persons belonging to both parties in the country. (Cheers.) So much for our permissive legislation—so much for the invitation which you never gave, but which we have given and which has been so amply and so zealously accepted. Then the noble lord proceeds, with his easy sarcasm to criticise the Friendly Societies Bill, and says, "You are entitled to no credit for this piece of legislation, because the late Government issued a Commission to inquire into the subject." I admit that—it is the first statement, of the noble lord that I admit to be perfectly accurate, but I must also remind the noble lord that the Commission was forced upon the late Government, and he cannot fail to recollect that two of the most active and distinguished members of that Commission are members of the present Ministry. So much for the noble lords sympathy with the three measures which I have mentioned, one of which will have a speedy effect in improving the habitations of the artisans of this great city; another, which has effected a great improvement in our sanitary laws, and has laid the foundation for future action; and another which is a measure so provident and so prudent, and, I will say, so essentially charitable, that it has placed the Friendly Societies of this country in an intelligible, an intelligent, and a secure position. Now we come to a subject which the noble lord endeavoured to make much of, but I don't think he succeeded in treating it with the hand of an artist, because he began with the end and he ended with the beginning, which is not the way to place a case perspicuously and effectively before an assemblage like this. With respect to the Merchant Shipping Bill, he makes a great accusation against the Government, and especially against me. Upon that subject I must, with the permission of the House, which I am aware must be much wearied of the subject, make a few remarks in answer to what the noble lord has said. I confess I do not see that there has been any inconsistency in the conduct of the Government in their treatment of this subject. It is true that we brought forward a Merchant Shipping Bill which nobody [illegible] studied, and was

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well conceived, and dealt with a subject of a controversial nature, and which everybody knew must meet with criticism and opposition. But the noble lord accuses me of great inconsistency. He says that when I gave up the Bill which we first introduced I announced that I would not deal with the subject in a fragmentary way—that proposals had been made to me to deal with it in a fragmentary way and that I declined to do so. That is perfectly true and perfectly consistent with all the course which I have taken. It was suggested—I am not sure that it was not suggested in debate, but certainly all those who took a deep interest in the subject were aware that the question had been mooted—that it might be well to omit the clauses which had not been reached and be satisfied with those which had been passed, and in this manner pass during the present Session what I would call a fragmentary measure. I refuse to do so. I said it was a matter which must be dealt with in a comprehensive way, and that I objected to a permanent measure of a fragmentary kind. (Hear, hear.) I did not object to a temporary measure being fragmentary; but when I was asked to pass a large measure which omitted to deal with many of the problems involved in the subject, I saw that great mischief would result from the course proposed, and that such a measure would be only an obstacle to any future legislation. (Cheers.) The noble lord says I was not justified in giving up the Bill, and that the presence of a large number of amendments on the paper was not at any time an authentic and valid reason for giving up a Bill. Well, of course the number of amendments was not an authentic reason for giving up a Bill. You do not give up a Bill because you see 140 amendments notified by the Opposition; but you look at the amendments, you examine their character, you inquire as to their objects, you seek to find out what are the interests of the particular sections of the House in bringing forward those propositions, and also what are the means of resistance. (Hear.) You must go into very minute calculations. It is not a subject which you can debate openly in the House of Commons, but the person who is responsible for the conduct of public business must enter into these minute calculations before he decides whether he will go on with a Bill or not. (Hear, hear.) As to the idea that a Bill could be given up simply because the Secretary of the Treasury came and said there were 140 amendments on the paper, I can hardly conceive how it can have occurred to the noble lord, who holds so responsible a position, for which he has proved to-night that he is adequate. (Opposition cheers.) The noble lord says that on the Monday I announced to the House that I had hopes, if the Agricultural Holdings Bill got through Committee that week, we might carry the Merchant Shipping Bill. Well, I had hopes; and as long as I had hopes I adhered to my determination. (Hear, hear.) But you must remember that when I made the other announcement Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday were gone, were wasted. We had not advanced a single step, and we had under these circumstances to consider the course which it would be necessary to take. I won't enter into any discussion on this point. It is not necessary. It is scarcely a fair discussion, and it could never be settled to anybody's satisfaction by discussion, whether we sacrificed the Merchant Shipping Bill to the Agricultural Holdings or not. What I want is simply to assure the House that in the opinion of the Government the consequence of our proceeding with the Merchant Shipping Bill would have been this, that we should have sacrificed both Bills, and if we had sacrificed the Agricultural Holdings Bill we should not have been able to get on with the other. (Hear, hear.) Well, it has been said that we acted with the greatest inconsistency and solely in consequence of public excitement in bringing in the short temporary measure. Well, so far as I am concerned, I say, without the slightest wish to disguise my feelings, that if there was a measure which I desired to carry, I should not in the least object to have the aid of public excitement, and I should not shrink from the responsibility. (Hear, hear.) When we decided to give up the Merchant Shipping Bill we considered whether it was possible to render more effective the administration of the Act of 1873—an excellent Act passed by our predecessors. We had actually before us a plan for increasing the staff of the Board of Trade. We considered, also, the necessity for drawing up new instructions for those officers. That was conduct on our part which required no appeal to the House. But in examining the question in this way we deeply felt the necessity for statutory assistance. (Hear, hear.) My right hon. friend was my principal counsellor at that moment upon the subject. Indeed, at the first he was my only counsellor because it was impossible to collect my colleagues, except those whom I found at the House. Well, a Cabinet Council was called for Saturday. My having said Wednesday instead of Saturday, on another occasion, seems to be considered one of the greatest mistakes that ever were made. (A laugh.) If the noble lord never makes a greater mistake than saying Wednesday for Saturday when he dines at that distinguished place which he has described to-night in such singular phrases, his career will be one of the most enviable. (A laugh.) Whether I said Wednesday or Saturday, what I wanted to impress upon those whom I was addressing was that with the interval of only a day after the dramatic scene which we witnessed in this House, a Cabinet Council was held, at which I submitted for consideration the measures upon which I had consulted my right hon. friend. Knowing that statutory powers were absolutely necessary for us to do anything effective, I proposed, as time was pressing, that a Bill of only one clause should be introduced, It was a most successful move. (Hear, hear) After reviewng the several Bills of the Session Mr. Disraeli concluded his speech as follows:—I believe I have now touched on every remark made by the noble lord adverse to the Government. I have no doubt the points which he urged against me were well considered, that the charges were well-meditated, and that he had the advice of those who have much Parliamentary experience as to the mode in which he was to dispose his arguments and accusations. I ask the House what case has he made out? (Cheers.) Has he proved that we have done nothing; has he proved that he has done anything? (Cheers and laughter.) I believe the opinion of the country at this critical moment, now that our labours are nearly at an end, will be unanimous on the subject. The country will see in a few days, in the most authentic and official record, the catalogue of the labours of the House of Commons. (Hear.) They are not discreditable to the Ministry. (Cheers.) They are, I think, manifestly calculated to be beneficial to the country. (Renewed cheers.) But I take no credit to myself whom the noble lord has made the author of all these delinquencies. I take no credit for that authentic catalogue of the achievements of Parliament. Though I am placed here to take some chief direction in the conduct of the business of this House and its general management, the House must know full well that it is not my shoulders or the shoulders of a more gifted man that can bear this burden. I am assisted by those who surround me, by colleagues most able (cheers); and I will say this—whether I speak of Parliament, or of the Cabinet—the most devoted colleagues a Minister ever possessed. (Cheers.) But above all Cabinets or colleagues, what the country is most indebted to for measures of infinite benefit which have been brought forward this year and carried successfully is the patriotism of Parliament and the good feeling and high spirit of gentlemen who sit on both sides of the House. (Loud cheers.)

A TRAPPIST ABBEY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

A Trappist Abbey in the 19th century may be reasonably esteemed as great a curiosity as any pilgrimage. Indeed, it is a greater, since, whereas any one can be a pilgrim, everyone cannot penetrate into the monastery of so strict an order. The Abbey of Sept-Fonds Saint-Lieu is half way between Diou and Dompierre, two small villages on the Moulins-Macon line, nine miles from Bourbon Lancey, and not far from where the Bebre joins the Loire. The name of Sept-Fonds seems an anomaly, for no documents testify to the existence of seven fountains there at any time, nor is the other name of Saint-Lieu to be better explained. Possibly both are old Roman names, for numerous remains of that nation are still found in the locality. The abbey was founded 1132 from the Cistercian establishment of Fontenet. It gradually rose in importance, and endured various good and evil fortunes till the French Revolution. After the battle of Poictiers, in 1356, the abbey was the scene of several fierce fights between the French and the English, and on one of these occasions the church was burnt down. Nor were the monks unmolested during the wars between the Kings of France and the Dukes of Burgundy. In 1664 the Abbe de Rance began to reform the Trappist establishments throughout France, for many of them no longer adhered to the strict precepts of their foundations. De Rance was greatly aided in his work by Dom Eustache de Beaufort, Abbot of Sept-Fonds. The reforms of the Abbot reduced the number of monks down to four, but before dying he had the satisfaction of seeing 120 brethren around him. Without going through the history of subsequent Abbots, it may be mentioned that the last Superior of the Abbey previous to the Revolution was Dom Bernard de Mountfort, who was appointed to the post by Louis XVI. on July 6, 1788. Sept-Fonds was included in the Church property declared to belong to the nation by a decree of the National Assembly dated November 2, 1789; and on February 13, 1790, monastic orders were suppressed. A striking proof of the estimation in which the Trappists were held is that 32 municipalities of Allier and Saone et Loire petitioned the Assembly to allow the monks to remain. The Assembly granted a respite with two condition,—first, that no more novices should be received; and, secondly, that only those monks who wished to end their days there should remain. However, Sept-Fonds was too rich a prize for Republican cupidity, and in 1791, after the lands had been for some time granted to Xavier de la Croix, an apostate monk, the whole property was sold for 456,110f. to a M. Gentil, of Paris. It was not till August 21, 1845, that the religious character of the Abbey was restored, through the exertions of the late Abbot Stanilas Lapierre, who raised funds to buy the property back. The expenses of restoration were very great, and the Trappists still pay interest for money which they borrowed then, and have not yet been able to entirely repay. Sept-Fonds is the head-quarters of the ancient observance of La Trappe. There are 16 monasteries and convents besides Sept-Fonds belonging to the order, namely:—Monasteries Port du Salut, near Entrammes, in Mayenne; Mont des Olives, near Lutterbach, in the Bas Rhim; La Grace de Dieu, near Vercel, in Doubs; Sainte Marie du Mont, in the Nord; Marienwald, in Rhenish Prussia; Chambaran, in the Isere; Notre Dame de la Double, in Dordogne; Westmalle in the diocese of Antwerp, Saint Sixte, in the diocese of Bruges; Saint Benoit, in the diocese of Leige, Chimay, in the diocese of Tournay; and Mariastern, near Banjalika, in Turkey. Convents—Notre Dame de l'Immaculee Conception, near Laval in Mayenne; Notre Dame de la Misericorde and Mont des Olives, in the Bas Rhin, and Saint Joseph d'Ubexy, near Charmes, in the Vosges.

As I rang the bell of the monastery I was not predisposed either towards Trappists or their manner of life, but now I must confess that, whatever objection be raised to their way of getting to Heaven, none can be made to their activity and hard work. "Lazy monk" is not a term which can be applied to a Trappist of Sept-Fonds. The Abbey is a square mass of buildings divided into countless yards and courts, and the whole of the grounds are surrounded by a wall 15ft. high, broken at intervals by small towers. It takes over an hour to walk round the inside of this wall. On entering the large courtyard we were at once conducted by a lay brother to the guests' room, where the following inscription appears over the door:—

> "Ici des tempetes du monde
> S'etéint le bruit tumulteux,
> Nos jours dans une paix profunde
> Coulen sous un ciel radieux."

And immediately opposite I read:—

> "Le plaisir de mourir sans peine
> Vaut bien la peine de vivre sans plaisir."

Here a brother, whose special duty it is to receive guests, appeared and cordially welcomed us. He was of course allowed to speak, and as his term of office was on the wane, he made the best use of his time. He had been a Pontifical Zouave, and related with pride how during the late war he and 149 others had kept the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg's whole Division in check for nearly two hours. As he was relating his experiences the Abbot was announced, and nothing could have exceeded his hearty greeting. The Comte Durat, although only 35, has been 15 years in the Monastery, and has lately been elected 39th Abbot. He is also Vicar-General of the Order, and hence is often called upon to make long journeys—indeed, he will shortly go to Turkey to inspect Mariastern. In dress there is but little difference between him and the other brethren, save that he wears an amethyst ring, and a violet riband, to which is attached an inlaid cross, is hung over his white garments. The first place we visited was the refectory, where about a hundred of the monks were eating their scanty meal of vegetable soup, bread, cherries, cheese, and beer, the bowls and platters being metal and the spoons wooden. Meat, fish, eggs, and butter are always forbidden. Of course there was no conversation; indeed, it is reckoned a sin to look up when strangers enter; but a brother was reading aloud from some religious work in a pulpit standing halfway down the room. From the refectory we ascended to the dormitory, where each monk sleeps, dressed in his clothes, in a separate cubicle on a straw mattress, with one coverlet and a bag of straw for a pillow. Seven hours is the limit of time allowed for sleep, the hour for getting up throughout the year being 2 a.m. We then went successively through the library, the Abbot's study, the laboratory, the chapel, which is an uninteresting modern red brick building, and then the chapter-room. Here are held the solemn meetings where each Trappist confesses his sins aloud in the presence of all the others, and should he omit any fault, however trivial, one of his brethren may, should he have been witness of it, solemnly rise, and, after receiving permission from the Abbot, denounce the ommisson. Various punishments are allotted for sins, from prayers and fasting down to a good sound flagellation. Close by is the meditation-room, where each monk has a small cupboard in which to keep his papers, &c. "You see," said the Abbot, "not one of them is locked, yet one brother never looks into another's cupboard." In the cloisters is a gateway leading directly into the cemetery, and over it is the inscription "*Hodie mihi, cras tibi.*" Before passing outside, I must remark how beautifully clean every part of the monastery was. I do not believe a particle of dust could be found anywhere. Sept-Fonds might serve as an example in this respect to similar institutions in Italy, and, indeed, Paris.

One of the chief sources of revenue to the Abbey is its dairy produce, and more than once has it borne away medals for its excellent cheese at agricultural exhibition, on one occasion obtaining the gold medal at Amsterdam, and defeating the Dutch in their own particular branch of industry. There are 270 cows and oxen belonging to the monks. The oxen are of the great white Charolais breed, in size and make, though not in colour, very like our own Herefords. The cows are of two sorts—the black and white Dutch and the red-brown Flemish. Some of the former are splendid creatures, and a three-year-old bull of this breed would be a formidable competitor if shown at the Royal Agricultural or Bath and West of England meetings. One side of the farmyard is entirely devoted to pig-styes, the occupants being mostly of the Berkshire and Yorkshire kinds, and these appeared in very favourable contrast to their greyhound-like French neighbours. Close by the cow-houses is a forge, where we found two monks hammering out horse-shoes, and in an adjacent blacksmith's shop another was making a spade, with the assistance of a deaf and dumb novice—a very good subject, as one of our party observed, for a Trappist. Passing through a gate, we came to a poultry yard, and a large flour mill, worked by hydraulic power on the English system. Here I especially noticed a very excellent invention of the Abbot, by which all the dust is collected by currents of air into small closed chambers on each story. The mill works (Sundays excepted) night and day, and grinds corn for nearly all the farmers in the neighbourhood. Behind the mill is a small botanical garden, wherein are grown all the vegetable drugs used in the Abbey, and here also is a leech pond, with some 2,000 occupants. From here down to the boundary wall stretch corn-fields, orchards, pasture land, hop gardens, and vineyards, the latter producing in good years 250 hogsheads of red and white wine. In the brewery is made, as I can vouch, most excellent beer, though hop growing has only been introduced during the last two years by the Comte de Durat. When I add that there is a small shop for the sale of tobacco and groceries to the country folk, it will be seen that the Trappists lead anything but an idle life. Before leaving we asked leave to speak to Brother Columban, a young Irishman, who is still a novice. He told us this was the first time he had spoken English since he had entered the establishment 18 months ago. "Do you like being here?" I asked. "Oh yes," he replied with a bright smile, "I should never like to leave. I enjoy being in the fields most; it reminds me of home." And then, after a few minutes' conversation, he left us, and the doors of the cloisters shut him from the momentary glimpse of the outside world most likely for years.—*Times*, August 12.

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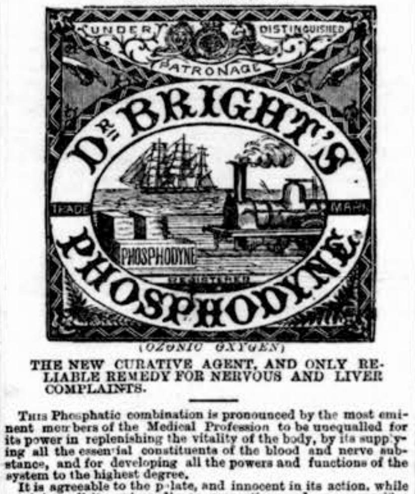

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